

From The STAFF

W.T.F.D.A. Headquarters, P.O. Box 97, Calumet City, IL 60409

A REMINDER...As noted last month, we're still looking for a volunteer to host the 1983 WTFDA convention. If you're interested, please drop us a line.

CLUB BOOKEEPER NEEDED...We are still in need of a volunteer to act as club bookkeeper. This function is important to the continued operation of the club, and the longer we go without a member to handle it, the more backlog created. If you have experience in this area, would an hour or two per month be asking too much? Remember, WTFDA is your club; why not take this opportunity to serve your fellow members.

VUD TECH ED...To facilitate filling the need for technical material for the VUD, we've been seeking to have a member act as technical editor. Bill Thompson will act in this position for now, but we'd like to hear from anyone interested in taking on this task. Duties of the VUD technical editor are to assist members who are not technical writers in preparing material to be published in the bulletin. Many members may have a good idea or new DX technique to share with us, but can't quite get it down on paper. The technical editor should possess a broad background in electronics and DXing, and have related abilities, such as drafting. If you'd like to take this on, write Dave Nieman or club HQ.

EARLIER VUDS...After months of late VUDs, you may not believe it, but we seem to be getting earlier. We hope a trend is developing here! We need your help to get out earlier. Remember, a DX club runs on cooperation and member support. It may sound repetitive, but volunteers are always needed.

NOT IN THIS ISSUE...Due mostly to time limitations, a couple of features do not appear this month. Look for an article on FM antenna experimentation soon, and look for NORTHERN FM DX when the slow reporting period ends.

ON THIS MONTH'S COVER...That's the famous BBC-TV Crystal Palace transmitter site, a name familiar to many DX enthusiasts. Many thanks to San Francisco DXer Pete Taylor for obtaining this photo from the BBC.

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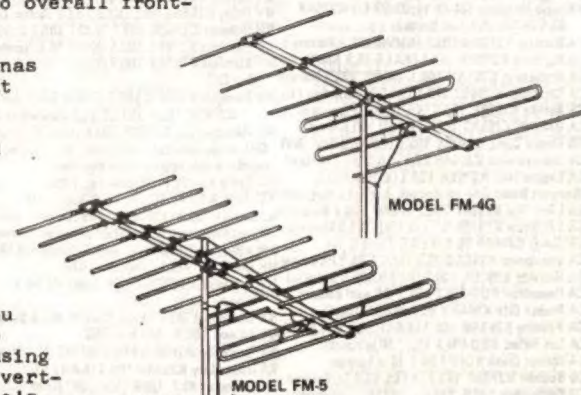
TECHNICAL TOPICS

Q: "I've been considering either a single Finco FM-5, with ten elements, or two Finco FM-4G's, with six elements each, for my FM DXing system. Which antenna set-up would be better?"

A: If properly stacked, the two FM 4G's would give you about 0.5 dB more forward gain than a single FM-5. That's not much, but there would be additional benefits. First of all, the beamwidth of the stacked FM-4G's would be slightly improved, and with the amount of gain involved, it would be useful. Secondly, the stack of FM-4G's would respond to signal fading much better than a single antenna. This is a benefit that antenna stacking is especially useful for. The drawbacks of such a stack are related to the mechanical instabilities that you might expect; increased wind load, a larger burden on the rotor (thus requiring a larger capacity rotor than might be used with the single FM-5), etc. From a DXing standpoint, the FM-4G's stacked properly would be better, only partly due to the slight gain increase.

Q: "How does a stack of FM 4G's compare to a single FM-5 when it comes to overall front-to-back ratio?"

A: Vertically stacked antennas do not produce a significant increase in front-to-back performance. What they give you is greater forward gain, with no large change in the overall antenna front or side rejection. A technique such as stagger-stacking (see June 1982 VUD) can do that, but basically, the f/b ratio of the antenna you use will be the overall f/b ratio of the stack you're using it in, when you stack them vertically. Incidentally, Finco's claimed f/b specs for both their FM-4G and the FM-5 are the same--17 dB. That's about what you'd expect from their classic yagi designs, and among the best you can find. However, Channel Master's Stereo Probe 9 (model 4408) offers slightly higher forward gain than Finco's FM-5.



Q: "Isn't it true that the sharper beamwidth of the Finco FM-5 would make it a better choice for DXing than the Channel Master Stereo Probe 9, despite the fact that the Channel Master antenna has more gain?"

A: Despite any claims you may have read, the actual antenna beamwidths won't always make a tremendous difference in DXing. You may end up preferring to have the extra gain more often than not, especially if you're looking for weak signal DX such as meteor bursts. However, front-to-back ratio is important, too. Here, the Finco may be superior to the Channel Master, but these days, a lot of DXers swear by the Stereo Probe 9. We once found a set of specs that made the Finco FM-5 look much better than the Channel Master Stereo Probe 9; it turned out that they were using an isotropic reference, which made the Finco look about 2 dB better. To put it bluntly, that's cheating. If Channel Master's competition has to do that, perhaps it says a lot about Channel Master.

-bt

KCQ FM NEWS

New Stations, Translators Granted

AL Birmingham W253AA *98.5 (WDBM 91.7 Decatur FM translator)
AL Marion 103.9 1600 h.v.; 400'
AK Clam (Clant) Gulch (60-12-53; 151-24-44) "at mile 118.5 on the Sterling Highway" K258BB 104.9 (KBCN 100.5 Anchorage translator)
AK Clover Pass (55-21-37; 131-47-38) K296BA *107.1 (KRBD 105.9 Ketchikan AK)
AK Kenai K296BU 107.1 (KBCN 100.5)
AK Stariski Creek (59-52-53; 151-47-02) K265AU 100.9 (KBCN 100.5 Anchorage)
AZ Bumble Bee (34-13-46; 112-21-31) K257BF 99.3 (KCRJ 95.9 Cottonwood AZ translator)
AZ Clifton K258BF 104.9 KQVY 95.5 Phoenix
AZ Prescott K237AU 95.3 (KCRJ 95.9)
AR Conway K257BA 98.3 K9isr 93.7 Ft. Smith
AR Fort Smith K276BI 103.1 (KCFO 98.5 Tulsa OK)
AR Paragould 107.1 3000 h.v.; 300'
AR Piggott 105.5 3000 h.v.; 300'
AR Lake Hamilton (34-24-14; 93-07-11) K228AP 93.5 (KISR 93.7 Fort Smith)
CA Barstow K279AA 103.7 (KVQV 103.1 Victorv.)
CA Big Bend K296BR 107.1 (KALF 95.9 Red Bluff)
CA Bridgeport K261AY 100.1 (KIQO 100.7 Bishop)
CA Cupertino K296BZ 107.1 (KEAR 106.9 San Fran.)
CA Eureka K292BL 103.1 (KEAR 106.9 San Francisco)
CA Granada K269AT 107.1 (KSQU 100.9 Weed)
CA Happy Camp K280BK 93.9 (KEAR) (City NV)
CA Johnstonsville K248AP 97.7 (KNIS 94.7 Carson)
CA Laguna Hills K276BH 103.1 (KOCM 103.1)
Newport Beach CA on channel, but not a booster!
CA Lone Pine K292BP 106.3 (KHOP 104.1 Modesto)
CA Los Gatos K257BE 98.3 (KAMP 101.5 Merced)
CA Clovis K248BA 96.7 (KEAR 106.9 S. F.)
CA Mendocino K240AQ 95.9 (KOZT 95.3 Ft. Bragg)
CA Modesto K292BR 106.3 (KEBR 100.5 Sacramento)
CA Pleasanton KGO-FM-2 103.7 10 watt booster
CA Project City K244AY 96.7 (KEBR 100.5)
CA Redding K261AW 100.1 (KALF 95.9 Red Bluff)
CA San Rafael KGO-FM-3 103.7 10 watt booster
CA Walnut Creek KOIT-1 96.5 10 watt booster
CO Boulder K276BJ 103.1 (KTCL 93.3 Ft. Collins)
CO Carbonade *90.5 220 h.v.; -1110' (Springs)
K296BY 107.1 (KMTS 92.7 Glenwood)
CO Evergreen K228AR 93.5 (KPKE 95.7 Denver)
CO Glenwood Springs K288BZ 105.5 (KSPN 97.7 Aspen CO)
CO Palisade K252AT 98.3 (KQIX 93.1 Grand)
CT Germantown Bethel (41-22-34; 73-26-47)
W228AG 93.5 (WFME 94.7 Newark NJ)
DC Washington 100.3 20000 h.v.; 4500' rock—initial decision to replace deleted WOOK, unless court reverses. WOOK still on the air.
FL Punta Gorda W294AD (WSOR 95.3 Fort Myers)
FL Williston 92.1 3000 h.v.; 300'
HI Haveli Kai (S. end of Oahu, 21-18-22; 73-26-47)
K252AP 98.3 (KDUK 97.5 Honolulu)
HI Kaneohe and Kailua K252AQ 98.3 (KDUK 97.5)
ID Pierce K240AP 95.9 (KLER-FM 95.3 Orofino)
IA Eldridge K274AA *102.7 (KUNI 90.9 Cedar Falls)
KS Ashland K252AX *98.3 (KANZ 91.1 Garden City)
KS Elkhart K252AV *98.3 (KANZ 91.1 Garden City)
KS Liberal K252AZ *98.3 (KANZ)
KS Ness City *K252AY 98.3 (KANZ 91.1)
KS Tribune K252AW *98.3 (KANZ 91.1) (Center)
KS Washington K262AB 100.3 (KCLY 100.9 Clay)
MN Albert Lee K282AD *9.3 (KLSE 91.7 Rushford)
MN Bemidji 103.7 100000 h.v.; 455'
MN Duluth K244AX 96.7 (WWIB 103.7 Ladysmith)
WI—seeks to change to WKGO-FM 93.9 (Hibbing)
MN Ely K244AV 96.7 (WWIB—seeks WKGO-FM)
MN Hibbing W280AD 103.9 (WAKX 98.9 Duluth)
MN Owatonna K252AU *98.3 (KLSE 91.7)
MN Sault Ste. Marie K244AZ *96.7 (KTIS-FM 98.5 Mpls.)

MN Silver Bay K244AW 96.7 (WWIB—seeks to carry WKGO-FM 93.9 (Hibbing MN instead)
MN Two Harbors K244AU 96.7 (WWIB—seeks above)
MN Virginia W296AG 101.7 (WAKX 98.9 Duluth)
MN Wadena K257BD *99.3 (KTIG 100.1 Pequot L.)
MN Wabasha K257BB *99.3 (KLSE 91.7 Rushford)
MS Booneville *89.5 85000 h.v.; 660', ETV
MS Bude *88.9 100000 h.v.; 960', ETV
MS Greenwood *90.9 100000 h.v.; 880', ETV
MS Jackson *91.3 100000 h.v.; 760', ETV
MO Birch Tree 107.1 3000 h.v.; 300'
MO Nevada 97.7 3000 h.v.; 300'; m music
MT Culbertson K269AP 101.7 (KYZZ 92.7 Wolf Pt.)
MT Glasgow K296BW 107.1 (KYZZ 92.7)
MT Ophelm K258BF 101.7 (KYZZ) (-ney)
Ne Hayes Center K276BN 103.1 (KQKY 105.9 Kear)
NV Battle Mountain K257AX 99.3 (KSRN 104.5 Reno NV)
NV Carlin K276BF 103.1 (KEZJ 95.7 Twin Falls ID)
NV Eureka K271AA 102.1 (KSFI 100.3 SLC UT)
NV Imley K258AA 89.5 (KKCB 97.3 Carson City)
NV Oroville K276BE 103.1 (KJOT 105.1 Boise ID)
NV Pahump K276BL 103.1 (KILA 95.5 Henderson)
NV Stateline K265AE 100.9 (KHTX 103.7 Carnelian Bay CA)
HV Tonopah K269AV 101.7 (KIQO 100.7 Bishop)
K276BK 103.1 (KILA 95.5 Henderson)
NM Albuquerque K288CA 105.5 (KISZ 97.9 Cortez CO), on air—good signal in town, but fades rapidly as you drive outside the city
NM Santa Fe 104.1 100000 h.v.; 1880'
NM Taos KVMN 101.7 3000 h.v.; -710'
NJ Newark 105.9 10000 h.v.; 390', interim grant to Global Broadcasting for WHBI facilities. (Roswell)
NM Albuquerque K285BD 104.9 (KBIM-FM 94.9 / NH Concord 105.5 1500 h.v.; 430'
NY Huntington W292AG 106.3 (WFME 94.7)
Newark—seeks 99.3
NY Oneonta W249AE 97.7 (WVHR 102.9 Syracuse)
NY Sidney 100.9 640 h.v.; 580'
NY Tarryville W288AK 105.5 (WFME 94.7 Newark)
KS Dodge City K257BH *99.3 (KANZ 91.1)
NC Durham *88.7 1300 h.v.; 290', Duke U.
ND Devils Lake K240AR *95.9 (KFWN-FM 97.9)
ND Grafton *K261AZ 100.1 (KFWN-FM Fargo ND)
ND Grand Forks K285BG *104.9 (KFWN-FM)
ND Rolla K261BA 100.1 (KBTO 101.9 Bottineau ND)
OK Alva 104.7 100000 h.v.; 530'
OK Guyton K257BG *99.3 (KANZ 91.1)
OK Hugo 95.3 1600 h.v.; 400'
OR Astoria K265AZ 100.9 KLOO-FM 106.1 Corvallis)
OR Astoria K244AQ 96.7 (KPQQ-FM 93.7 Portland)
OR Bend K288CC 105.5 (KJIK 95.3 Prineville)
OR Klamath Falls 95.9 3000 h.v.; -110' [CA]
OR Medford K292BD 106.3 (KVIP-FM 99.1 Redding)
K296BS 107.1 (KEAR 106.9 San Fran. CA)
OR Newport *K265AY 100.9 (KLOO-FM 106.1)
OR Union K243AA *96.5 (KMFI-FM 97.9 Spokane)
OR Walla Walla K265BA 100.9 (KXPL 96.1 Opportunity WA)
K269Y 107.1 (KXLY-FM 98.9 Spokane)
OR West Central Point (42-22-29; 122-58-05)
K252AA 98.3 (KFMJ 98.9 Grants Pass OR)
SC Allendale 93.5 3000 h.v.; 300'
SC Goose Creek (NW Charleston; SE Summerville) 94.3 3000 h.v.; 300'; gospel?
SC Hilmingsway *90.9 50000 h.v.; 500', Bahá'í; g?
SC Milbank *94.3 2200 h.v.; 220'
TX Amarillo 96.9 100000 h.v.; 680'
TX Mexia 104.9 2300 h.v.; 335' [Antonio]
TX Premont 104.9 3000 h.v.; 300'
TX San Antonio K237AS 95.3 (KLLS 100.3 San Antonio)
TX Tyler *89.5 50000 h.v.; 360', Ed. Radio Found.
TX Victoria K288BY 105.5 (KIOU 96.5 Corpus Christi TX)

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4515 Avenue "E"
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UT Fillmore K257CB 99.3 (KMxu 101.1 Manti)
UT Hanksville K258BA 104.9 (KALL-FM 94.1 Salt Lake City UT)
UT Laketown K257AA 104.9 (KALL-FM)
UT Milford K265AA 100.9 (KBRE-FM 94.9 Cedar City UT) [Salt Lake City UT]
UT Randolph K244AO 96.7 (KSOP-FM 104.3 K257AY 98.3 (KALL-FM 94.1)
K288BU 105.5 (KISN 97.1 SLC UT)
VT Waterbury 103.1 65 h.v.; 1985', gospel
WA Ellensburg K265BB 100.9 (KTRW 97.7 East Wenatchee WA translator)
WA Manson and Chelan K265AX 100.9 (KOZI 93.5 Chelan) [Spokane WA]
WA Richland K252AS *98.3 (KMBI-FM 107.9)
WA Spokane K237AT 95.3 (KONA-FM 105.3 Kennewick WA)
WV Elkins 99.3 3000 h.v.; 125'
UT Laketown K272AX 102.3 (KISN 97.1 SLC)
WA Seattle, Alki Beach K272PD 102.3 (KZOK 102.5 Seattle) [Bible College]
WI Watertown *91.5 2000 h.v.; 190', Maranatha/WY Douglas K269AS 101.7 (KKAZ 107.7 Ch.)
WY Lovell K244AT 96.7 (KENB 95.9 Worland)
WY Mammoth Hot Springs K292BA 106.3 (KBZn 93.7 Bozeman MT) [Torrington)
WY Newcastle K244AS 96.7 (KERN 98.3)
WY Ten Sleep K268AQ 93.5 (KENB 95.9)
NY Riverhead W292AF 106.3 (seeks 94.7) (WFME 94.7 Newark NJ)
NF St. John's 98.3 100000 (CJYQ 930), K ON Thunder Bay 101.7 23500 h.v.; 8, C, CBC
PO Cabano (55 km SSW Rimouski) 102.7 50 w
PO Coaticook (30 km S. Sherbrooke) 104.5 710, k Coaticook FM
PO Pohangmook (120 km SW Rimouski) 104.9 50 w—CFVD AM River La Dégelle relay
PO Ste. Therese (across river N. of Lavel) 103.1 50 w, rock, Radio Laurentides

FM Facilities' Grants

AL Montgomery WBAM-FM 98.9 730' (980000h)
AZ Thatcher KFMN 91.1 DA 2380' (50000 h.v.)
AR Magnolia KFMV 107.9 no vertical
AR Tarkenton KOSY-FM 102.5 has vertical
AR Arcata KAHK *95.1 12 h.v.; -280'
CA Berkeley KPFA *94.1 no vertical
CA Chico KPAY-FM 95.1 has vertical
CA Desert Hot Springs K272BC 102.3 (from K296BK 107.1)
CA Grass Valley KNCO-FM 94.3 250 h.v.; 1020', Stereo, m.
CA Livingston KNTD 95.9 (from Delhi) (no DA)
CA Los Angeles KQIC 105.1 2870' (17000h.v.)
CA Palm Desert KCMS 103.1 (from Indio)
CA Victorville KVVQ 103.1 95 h.v.; 1425'
CA Camarillo KZTR 95.9 no vertical
CA Sacramento KEBR 100.5 DA (directional antenna)
CA San Francisco KIOI 101.3 361000 h.v.; 1110', directional antenna (DA)
CA Redding KVIP-FM 98.1 no vertical
CA Weed KSQU 100.9 3000 h.v.; -840'
CO Craig KQZR 102.5 100000 h.v. (1260')
CO Longmont KLMO-FM 104.3 100000 h.v., 430', directional antenna
CT New Britain WRCH 100.5 no directional ant.
FL Cocoa Beach WKRT-FM 104.1 no vertical
FL Jacksonville WCRJ-FM 107.3 63000 h.v.; 570'
FL Palm Beach WRMF 97.9 vertical
FL Panama City WGNF 98.5 vertical
FL Tampa WYMF 94.9 1290' (100000 h.v.)
FL W. Palm Beach WHRS *90.7 (from Greenacres)
GA Cumming WVEF *91.5 8000 h.v.; 965', DA
GA Macon WDEB 105.3 10000 h.v.; 660'

FCC—FM

GA St. Simons Island (new) 92.7 (from 97.7)
GA Thomasville WTUF 107.1 1550 h.v.; 390'
ID Orofino KLER-FM 95.3-750' (100 h.v.)
ID Emmett KMFE 101.7 +500' (790 h.v.)
IN Marion WLCI 106.9 500' (50000 h.v.)
IN Richmond WRJA 101.3 50000 h.v.; 255'
IL Freeport WXXQ 98.5 400' (10000 h.v.)
KY Wichita KSOF *91.1 345' (14500 h.v.)
KY Greenville WKY 105.5 directional antenna
KY Owensboro WSTO 96.1 1000' (10000 h.v.)
LA Bastrop KTRY-FM 94.3 3000 h.v. (no vertical), 290'
LA Galliano KZZQ 94.3 (from Golden Meadow)
MA North Dartmouth WUSM *91.1 1200 h.v. (300')
MA West Yarmouth WSOX 94.9 adds vertical
MI Big Rapids WBRN-FM 100.9 no vertical
MI Petoskey WMBN-FM *96.3 100000 h.v.; 910' (changes frequency from 96.7)
MN Anoka KTNW 107.9 420' (100000 h.v.), dir. ant.
MS Cape Girardeau WCCA 94.1 "has vertical"
MO Cape Girardeau KGM 100.7 100000 h.v.; 700'
MO St. Joseph KSFT 105.1 100000 h.v.; 580'
MO Harrisonville KIEE 107.7 100000 h.v.; 660'
MO St. Louis KSD-FM 93.7 860' (100000 h.v.)
NE Norfolk KEXL 106.7 100000 h.v.; (520')
NV Mesquite K244AI 96.7 (from K237AI 95.3)
NV Reno KRN 106.9 70000 h.v.; 2210'
NH Manchester WGR-FM 101.1 directional antenna
NH Mt. Washington WHOM 94.3 3760' (48000 h.v.)
NJ Trenton WPST 97.5 directional antenna
WXXW 101.5 18000 h.v., 15000 v. (830')
NM Belen KMLW 97.7 1800 h.v.; 380'
NM Gallup KQNM 93.7 61500 h.v. (160')
NY Hudson Falls WNIQ 107.1 (from Glens Falls)
NY Ithaca WEIV 103.7 DA, sold to be b (from g)
NY New York WYNY 97.1 7200 h.v. (1300')
NY Syracuse WSYR-FM 94.5 660' (100000, no v)
NC Burlington WPCF *101.1 directional antenna
NC Columbia WTHD 105.7 460' (*10000 h.v.)
NC Greensboro WQMG 97.1 directional antenna
NC Greenville WNCN-FM 107.9 (from 107.7) 100000 h.v.; 1700'
NC North Wilkesboro WKBC-FM 97.3 dir. antenna
NC Sanford WFJA 105.5 adds vertical
NC Statesville WLTV 96.9 directional antenna
NC Wilkesboro WSIF *94.1 14 h.v.; 190'
OH Alliance WDJQ 92.5 20000 h.v. (500')
OH Cleveland WMSM 107.7 back to 32000 h.v.; 600'
OH Clevel WKFI 94.3 3000 h.v.; 300'
OH Dayton WXCM *97.3 vertical
OH Norwalk WLKR-FM 95.3 3000 h.v.; 300'
OH Xenia WB21 95.3 920 h.v.; 270'
OH Youngstown WSRD 101.1 15500 h.v.; 710'
OK Elk City KECO 96.5 690' (100000 h.v.), Stereo
OK Hobart KQTZ 105.9 1020' (25000 h.v.)
OR Ashland KGMX-FM 101.9 (from 101.7) 97000 h.v.; 1420'
OR Redmond KPRB-FM 102.9 2000 h.v.; 350' (changes from 92.7—decreases coverage)
PA Boyertown WBYO 107.5 30000 h.v.; 610', DA
PA Clearfield WBOY 93.5 has vertical
PA Cresson WBXQ 94.3 380 h.v.; 725'
PA Ephrata WIOV 105.1 directional antenna
PA Hershey WKZT 106.7 (from Elizabethtown)
PA Greensburg WRKU 107.1 1100 h.v.; 455'
PA Pittsburgh WWSW-FM 94.5 50000 h.v.; (810')
PA Red Lion WGBB-FM 96.1 directional antenna
RI Providence WPJH 105.1 50000 h.v. (500')
SC Beaufort WQLO 98.7 100000 h.v.; 600'
SC St. George WDWQ 107.5 51000 h.v.; 930'
SD Aberdeen KSDN-FM 94.1 has vertical
TN Dyersburg WASL 100.1 2500 h.v.; 300'
TN Kingsport WZKY 104.9 (from Gate City VA)
TN Knoxville WKOS 96.3 97000 h.v.; 180', DA
TN Nashville WJYN 105.9 1240' (100000 h.v.)
TX Amarillo KGNC-FM 97.9 88000 h—no vertical
TX Brady KIXV 95.3 300' (3000 h.v.)
TX El Campo KXGC 96.9 50000 h.v.; 420'
TX Lufkin KYKS 105.1 100000 h.v.; 670'
TX San Angelo KWLW 93.9 100000 h.v.; 700'
TX San Antonio KCRN 103.1 (not 101.7)
TX Huntsville KHM 107.1 820 h.v.; 420'
TX Waco KWTF-FM 97.5 1570' (71000 h.v.), m

UT Ogden back to 100000 h.v.; 700' KDOB 101.1
KOPD 101.9 back to 96000 h.v.; 400—court order
UT Panguitch K272BA 102.3 (from K221AK 92.1)
VA Pulaski WPSK 107.1 180 h.v.; 1210'
VA Roanoke WSLQ 99.1 no directional antenna
VA Richland KHWK 106.5 vertical
WV Shepherdstown WSHC *93.7 8 h.v. (-19')
WV Wheeling WCPI 98.7 directional antenna
WI Waukesha WML 106.1 15000 h.v.; 930'
WY Glyde K285BE 104.9 (from K280AA 103.9)
WY Evanston 106.3 100 h.v. (1450')
WY Laramie K280BM 103.9 (from K232AA 94.3)
WI La Crosse WIZM-FM 93.3 1020' (100000 h.v.)
AT Calgary CKO-5 103.1 100000 h.v.; 480', DA
AT Canmore CBRC 97.9 205 h (-478 meters)
AT Calgary CHFM 95.9 100000 h.v. (146 m)
BC Clinton CFFM-4 101.3 (from 106.5) 160 (1780')
BC Invermere CFWL-1 107.1 910 h.v. DA (2398')
BC Kitimat CBUF-5 105.1 285 h.v. (-920'), no DA
BC Hope CBUE 101.7 (from 105.1)
BC Burns Lake CBXN 99.1 707 h (311 meters)
BC Prince George CIOI 106.5 (from 101.3) 900 h.v., adds music CBUA (directional antenna)
BC Vancouver CFAT 97.7 100000 h.v. (567 m), no CFRO 102.7 1005' (5500 h.v.)
CBU-FM 105.7 100000 h.v.; 1860', no DA
NB Grand Manan CBZA 103.7 to rebroadcast CBD (AM) St. John instead of CBZ (AM) Fredericton
ON Brampton CFNY 102.1 23100 h.v. (1380')
ON Pembroke CBK 96.7 158 meters (100000 h.v.)
ON Dryden CKB-6 102.7 has vertical
ON Windsor CKJY 93.9 100000 h.v. (567')
PQ Camp LG-2 CKBJ-2 98.1 280 watts
PQ Camp Manic Five 92.3 4 watts
PQ Quebec CHIK 98.9 1355' (41000 h.v.)
PQ Sherbrooke CBMB 91.7 (from 92.1)
CBF-10 101.1 35000 (547)—reduces overlap
NW Pangnirtung CBIJ 105.1 adds community access
NW Pond Inlet CBK 105.1 " " " "

More New FM Translators Authorized

AK Akhiok (56-56-43; 154-10-00) K269AY *101.7 (KMTX 100.1 Kodiak AK translator)
AK Craig K269BA *101.7 (KRBD 105.5 Ketchikan)
AK Karluk K269AX *101.7 (KMTX)
AK Larsen Bay K269AW *101.7 (KMTX)
AK Old Harbor K269AZ *101.7 (KMTX) (age)
AK Soldotna K269AU *101.7 (KSKA 91.1 Anchor-)

Formats/Networks

AZ Tucson KRQQ 93.7 ABC Contemporary
AR Cherokee Village K267AD 99.3 from WEZI
Memphis to KWFC 97.3 Springfield MO, \$ g
CA Los Angeles KOST 103.5 m
CA Oakhurst KAAT 107.1 m, Stereo
CA Pacific Grove KOCN 104.9 m
FL Orlando WDBO-FM 92.3 k—Ken Simon sent a clipping saying how announcers took over the station protesting their imminent dismissal.
FL Sunrise WKPX *88.5 rock (opposed by WCIX, ch. 6, but plans to go on anyway; WCIX also opposes new WWOV *88.1 Boca Raton, which may be delayed in going on the air)
IL Arlington Heights WTCO 92.7 rock—back on the air (requests call change to WSEX)
IL Chicago WKQX 101.1 rock
KS Winfield KWKS 105.5 (not yet on 94.3, m)
MI Grand Rapids WCSG *91.3 bc, i (not S)
NE Grand Island KROA *95.7 all g (not gc)
OK Durant KSEO-FM 107.1 k, not rk



OK Norman KGOU *106.3 cj, PS (National Public Radio and Associated Press Audio), changing from commercial to noncommercial.
TX Bandera KORK 98.3 m, mono
TX Corsicana KXCL 107.1 (from MI), non nonID
TX Floresville KWCB 94.3 kl (nighttime Spanish), no stereo.

February, 1983

TX Fort Worth KESS 94.1 L, Spanish (not b)
TX Denton KIXK 106.1 rock (from kl 480)
TX Gainesville Kga-FM 94.5 k, 1 music SCA
TX Lampasas KLTG 99.3 gospel rock (gr)
TX Laredo KOYE 94.9 S Audio (best signal of any Laredo—Nuevo Laredo station)
TX Longview KYXK 105.7 rock, no nonID
TX San Antonio KITY 92.9 ABC-FM, no nonID
KLLS 100.3 no A, no nonID
TX Sherman KIKM-FM 96.7 all [country]
TX Seguin ("se-Geen") KWED-FM 105.3 k, Mutual, "FM-105"
TX Terrell Hills KESI 106.3 rp
TX Victoria KTXN (briefly heard—may have new calls—KVIC?) 98.7 NBC, b music
TX Waco KNFO 95.5 k, no nonID
KHOO 98.9 rock, still FM-100
WI Stevens Point W261AD 100.1 (WWIB 103.7)
Ladysmith, not WRVH 102.7 (Suring WI)
NL Monterrey XHXL 91.7 \$, m, "Stereo Hollywood"
XHNH 94.9 m, all Spanish, "S Musica"
XHRS 97.3 rm
XHJD 98.9 r, "Stereo 99," English slogan and songs only; commercials and all other announcing in Spanish only.
XHPJ 106.9 bc, "Stereo classic," mostly b days and c at night; a quality station.
Tams, Nuevo Laredo XHNO 91.3 m, \$ Stereo (\$)
CA Fresno KSFR *90.7, progressive rock, etc. CA Placerville KHTN 92.1 rock, "K-Hangtown"
CA Santa Rosa KCLB, gr, on air, *91.9
IL Champaign WBGL *91.7, SCA silent carrier
IL Effingham WBGF *97.7 1X
IL Wilmington WDCD 105.5 back on air, rock
ME Augusta WKOC 101.3
ME Lewiston WAYU 93.9
TX Devine KDCI 92.1 m with nighttime
TX Georgetown KGTN-FM 96.7, now all rock
TX Laredo KRRG 98.1, m
TX San Antonio KURU *89.1 w, bc, cj, folk and NPR—on by early summer '83
KPAC *90.9, all classical
TX Pecos KPXT 98.3 [sounding]
NL Monterrey XHQI 102.1 b (professional)
XJFM XHNM 107.7, "Stereo 7, 107.7," English slogans and music but all Spanish announcing otherwise, rock, poorer coverage than indicated by its listed 50 kw, 492'.

Not Broadcasting in Stereo

MI Zealand WZND 99.3
TX Austin KAZI *88.7
NL Monterrey XHSP 99.7, m
Tams, Nuevo Laredo XHNN 99.3 L, but stereo only on right channel.

Deletions

CA Yucca Valley 106.9—still in nearing along with several other applicants
MT Big Timber K252AE 98.3
UT Tabiona K237AM 95.3 [scinded]
WY Greybull 100.3—construction permit re/

Off the Air

KS Lawrence KANU *91.5—tower down, sabotage suspected
KS Lyons KKAT 106.1
TX Dallas KNOM *90.9
TX Laredo KFXF 92.7
TX Waco KWBU *107.1 (for Baylor school vacation only)
NL Monterrey XHXL 90.1—remove listing; is on 91.7 4000 h.v.; -246';
XHQQ 93.3, XHIL 101.3, new 103.7, XHMF 104.5, XHNM 106.1—all Monterrey
Tams Nuevo Laredo XHNM 100.3
XHNW 102.3
TX-Mexico information largely from a trip we took to Monterrey in Dec.-Jan. Your \$ goes farther than ever in Mexico. Visit Mexico!

FCC-FM

Slogans/NonIDs
 AK Anchorage KWHI 106.5 The Wolf
 CA Lemoore KQYZ 104.9 Q-105
 MA Taunton WSNE 93.3 Sunny-93
 MI Grand Rapids WZZR 95.7 no nonID, gives full call letters and correct frequency between records
 OH Cleveland Heights WRCC 92.3 92-Rock, rock
 RI Providence WHJY 94.1 94-HJY, rp
 TX Austin KHFI 98.3 K-98
 KOKE-FM 95.5 Koke-FM
 TX Keene KSUC 88.3 88-FM
 TX San Marcos KEYI 103.7 (to go to 103.5), Key-
 NL Monterey XHRK 95.7 Stereo Rock (in English; however, that is the only English heard except for song lyrics).

SCA (67 kHz-t)

CT West Hartford WWUH *91.3 no SCA (rare telemetry only)
 IL Harrisburg WEBD-FM 99.9 1F (talking farm news)
 OK Ardmore KKAJ 95.7 1F music-no nonID
 TX Brenham KWHI-FM 106.3 1T (Texas State News at :55, along with KEGE 97.1 Fort Worth and KJCS 103.3 Macogdoches)
 TX McKinney KMMK 95.3 no SCA (classical)
 TX San Antonio KSLR 96.1 1X, Mutual, gr (no KVAR 104.5 no SCA)
 NL Monterey still XHSR 92.5 and XET-FM with music SCA; XET-FM with L music and frequent full identifications in Spanish on main channel. XET-FM is on 94.1 with better coverage than indicated by its 50000 h.v. at 80°.

Call Letters

AK Dot Lake Village 107.1 K296BM (not K296BG)
 AZ Bullhead City 104.9 K285AU (not K285AC)
 AZ Glendale 92.3 KEZC (KJJ-FM), now b?
 AZ Show Low 96.5 KRFM, 93.5 (100000 h.v)
 AR Siloam Springs *90.3 KLRC
 CA Santa Lake 103.1 K276AO (not K276AP)
 CA Concord 103.7 KGO-FM-1 (not KSFX-1), no true stereo, add to FM Atlas maps
 CA Paso Robles 92.5 K0DB (KPRA)
 CA Yreka K252AM (not K252AN)
 CA Yucapia K252AN (not K252AJ)
 CO Durango 103.1 K276AN (not AM)
 CO Minturn 98.3 K257AW (not K257AS)
 ID Bonners Ferry 100.9 K265AV (not K265AQ)
 IL Chicago *88.1 WCRX (from WUIC)
 KS Leavenworth 98.9 KZZC (KTRD)
 KY Fulton 98.3 WWKF (WFUL-FM), has vertical
 KY Georgetown 103.1 WAXU-FM (WAXU-FM)
 MI Caro- 104.9 WKYQ-FM (WIDL)
 MI St. Johns 92.1 WCXK (WQTK-FM)
 MI Wyoming *88.1 WYCE
 MN Golden Valley 92.5 KQRS-FM (KQRS-FM)
 MN Ortonville 106.3 KBAA
 MO Knob Noster 105.5 KLKJ
 NH Laconia 98.3 WLNH-FM (WLNH-FM)
 NH Nashua 106.3 WOTW-FM (interim operation)
 NM Albuquerque *91.5 KFLQ (KNFR)
 NY Lake Placid 105.5 WLPW (not WPLW)
 NC Kinston 97.7 WQDW (not WGAM)
 ND Valley City 100.9 KOVC-FM
 OR Riddle K280BA (not K280BH) 103.9
 PA Hazleton 97.9 WLZN (WVCD)
 PA Ridgway 94.3 WKBI-FM (WTMX), applies to move to St. Marys PA
 SC Moncks Corner 105.5 WLWV (WTFW)
 TX El Campo 96.9 KXGC-FM (KULP-FM)
 VA Fredericksburg *90.5 WJYJ
 WY Buffalo 92.7 LGLM
 WY Laramie 104.9 K285BC (not K285AZ)
 WY Lymen 105.5 K288AV (not K288AW)
 NF Nain, Labrador 90.1 CITN
 ON Owen Sound 98.7
 CBCB-FM (from CBCO-48)

Listen to stations changing call letters in your area to find out if their music formats are changing, or if they are going stereo.

Readers' Reports/Comments

February, 1983

Best wishes for 1983 from this column, and I thank everybody who has sent holiday greetings here. I also thank all of the contributors who have helped to make this the column that it is. I have thoroughly revised the technical data base for my FM station and FM translator listings, using NTIS-FCC microfiche. That is why you will note the over-long sections devoted to new FM stations and FM translators and facilities' changes. By the time you read this I should be well into getting ready the 1983 "FM Atlas," with copies of the 1982 edition: sold out.

Walter Patton reports that CANCOM wants to add VCOM (AM) St. John's NF to its FM radio satellite service. "The Federal Government has agreed, in principal, to the division of the Northwest Territories in two. Action would depend on the final settlement of Native land claims, probably years away."

Phil Boersma says the 105.3 Hart MI construction permit should be on the air by spring '83, and he mailed an article on the feud in public radio between National Public Radio (P) and the APRA (American Public Radio Associates); the latter being mainly a creation of Minnesota Public Radio. APRA's big show is MN's *Prairie Home Companion*, with Garrison Keillor, plus some arts shows and Canadian news distribution (carried in NE by KIOS 91.5 Omaha, which originates no news of its own).

Ken Simon and John Combs sent news from the FL scene, including WDBO-FM's hassles in changing from b to country music. Also inclosed was a 1965 Cleveland FM radio guide. I analyzed the stations listed to compare their programming with today, and here is what I found:

WCUY 92.3 jazz—now WRCC and rock
 WZAK 93.1 ethnic—now soul
 WDBN 94.9 "popular and serious music"—still probably the same, b, but no classical
 WCRF 103.3 religious—still the same
 WGAR 99.5 serious music—now WKSW k.
 WERE 98.5—disc, literature of — AM broadcasting, 24 hours (now WGCL, rock).
 WCLV 95.5—serious folk and — show music, literature, discussion—same now.
 WHK 100.7 10 am to 4 pm, popular music—now WMMR rp
 WDOX 102.1, 7 am to 2 am, light, serious and show music—probably the same, m.
 WJW 104.1, 24 hours, popular music, discussion programs. Now WOAL, m.
 WKYC 106.7 12 noon to 12 midnight—serious jazz and show music. Now WMJL, rock
 WXEN 106.5 ethnic. Now WZZP rock
 WNOB 107.9—light and show music. Now WDT, soul.
 The losers—ethnic programming, and possibly Broadway showtunes. Still no public radio in Cleveland, and I list as the only beautiful music station WDBN. Are there others?

W213AA *90.5 West Haven CT is off the air and was taken off the air when WPBH *90.5 Middlefield CT came on the air. The actual translator unit is now operating as W202AE *88.3 Avon-West Hartford CT.

Simon Geller's station, WVCA 104.9 Gloucester MA, is featured in a long article sent by R. H. Perrin, "the one-man voice of Cape Ann." The station, which faces FCC denial of its license, has filed an appeal, along with a local community group. The article mentioned that 200 of Geller's supporters held a fundraiser for him, including a jazz group, a string quartet and folksinger, but "there was only one disappointment. Geller never showed up."

Also on the east coast—and really on the coast—one reader sent an article on an FCC rulemaking to provide Atlantic City NJ with 95.9 MHz. The only problem is that the transmitter site must be in the Atlantic Ocean, about one mile offshore. Despite objections from WADB 95.9 Point Pleasant NJ, the FCC ruled in favor of granting the channel. The FCC pointed out the station should be feasible, constructed according to techniques similar to offshore oil drilling platforms. Coordination will be with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Coast Guard, so watch for a construction permit to be issued soon for 95.9 Atlantic City—and if you like to visit transmitters, expect to do some deep-water wading!

Bob Zent says that the new K221A.Y 92.1 Flagstaff AZ gets out really well, carrying KDKB 93.3 Mesa. There was no sign of KNAU Flagstaff on either 88.5 or 88.7.

CONTRIBUTORS: W. M. Beckett, Fort Stockton TX; Phil Boersma, Spring Lake MI; John F. Burton, Jr., Ithaca NY; Larry Deming, Cadillac MI; John Ebeling, Bloomington MN; Dave Felty, Tucson AZ; Charles George, Dallas TX; Bob Gilbert, Auburn ME; Paul B. Gloeckner, Metuchen NJ; Dave Grim, Akron OH; J. N. Jefferson, Pleasanton CA; Jerrell Kautz, McCook NE; Paul R. Mount, Teaneck NJ; Walter Patton, Montreal PQ; Richard H. Wells ME; John Ramsey, West Hartford CT; Ken Simon, Lake Worth FL; Bill Thompson, editor-in-chief, Buffalo NY (who is now enjoying the use of a synthesized tuner for FM DX, and who has heard some Dec. skip.); Don Willerson, Calumet City IL; F. Zent, Huntington IN.

73ily, *[Signature]*

TELEVISION NEWS

LOW POWER RULES PART TWO

We left off last month discussing applications and touched on mutually exclusive applications. Mutually exclusive applications are applications for stations which, if both were approved, would interfere with each other. Therefore, only one of those applications can be approved by the FCC, which must then decide which of the two or more mutually exclusive is best qualified to operate a station. This happens not only with low power television, but with any broadcast service. It is a time consuming process, and Congress has already given the FCC approval to replace the hearings on mutually exclusive applications with a lottery system. However, the FCC feels that, even with the large number of mutually exclusive cases involving a secondary service such as translators and low power TV, lotteries should be used only as a last resort.

VI. COMPARATIVE PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA

A. Comparative Evaluation. The following system has been established to enable the FCC to decide among competing applications.

1. Notification of mutual exclusivity to applicants.
2. 30 days for amendments to remove mutual exclusivity.
3. Pre-designation conference among applicants and staff.
4. Designation of mutual exclusivity and paper hearing concerning:
 - a. Qualification issues.
 - b. Technical aspects of the applications
 - c. Claims to preference points.
5. If no single applicant emerges victorious from the paper hearing, random selection among qualified applicants.

B. Notice of Exclusivity. Applicants will be notified of mutual exclusivity by their inclusion on a "B" cutoff list, which sets a deadline for petitions to deny construction permits, but does not accept any additional exclusive applications. Applicants may then endeavor to settle the conflict privately, and a 30-day period is allowed in which an applicant may modify his application to remove any conflict.

C. General Processing Procedures. The process begins with a cutoff date for anybody who wishes to apply for a low power station. After the cutoff date, these applications are compiled on the "A" list and published. A second cutoff date is given for anybody who wants to

apply for a station which would be unfeasible once the "A" station goes on the air. In other words, if you had been planning to apply for that channel, do it while you still can. Also, anybody who objects to the applicant on the "A" list may file a petition to deny by the cutoff date. If any competing applications are filed, they and the "A" list station they compete with are put on the "B" list, and a cutoff date is established, by which anybody may file a petition to deny, but no more applications will be accepted, even one which would conflict with a competing application but not with the original "A" applicant. Once on the "B" list, applicants may try to resolve conflicts. If successful, the FCC can begin processing the applications. If not, they will be designated for hearing.

D. Pre-designation Conference. Although not a formal part of the procedures, this is the FCC's attempt to mediate between exclusive applicants to resolve the conflict before the complicated hearings.

E. Designation. As a prelude to the hearing, certain issues are raised and designated as part of the matters to be discussed at the hearing. Issues will involve those raised in petitions to deny, tower hazards to air traffic, financial qualifications, ascertainment of public interests and needs, employment of minorities, ownership of other stations or newspapers, etc.

F. Issue Not Appropriate for Designation. One of the most time-consuming issues involved in mutually exclusive applications has been with Section 307(b) of the Communications Act: "...in considering applications for licenses... the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses... as to provide a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service..." To fulfill this, the FCC normally raises the issue of the extent of coverage area and population to be served by an applicant, when there is a notable difference between applicants. In other words, an applicant proposing to cover only a small community could not fulfill 307(b) as well as a full power station whose grade B contour would extend about sixty miles from the transmitter. Due to the secondary nature of low power television, the FCC decided not to take this issue into account. Another issue which the FCC will disregard is UHF impact. The FCC does not feel that a VHF low power station could be an economic threat to a full service UHF station.

G. Hearing. Because a long, costly hearing could hinder low power television, the FCC developed a paper hearing. As of the date of notification of the "B" list, applicants have 30 days to present, in writing, why they should be granted the construction permit and

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why the competing applicants should not. Then they are given another 20 days to write a rebuttal to each other's statements. Then there is another 20 days for a surrebuttal, also in writing, with an option for requesting an oral hearing with cross-examination. The applicants are then given 30 days in which to write a proposed decision, which includes a brief review of the facts, findings, and information needed by the FCC to make its final decision. After that, the FCC has the option of permitting an oral hearing as requested. The Administrative Law Judge issues the initial decision on who is to be granted a construction permit, and the FCC then has the option of reversing that decision (which does happen on occasions).

H. Comparative Factors. In order to simplify the hearings, the FCC originally proposed only three basic preference points: (1) the first applicant to file a complete and sufficient application, (2) over 50% minority ownership, and (3) noncommercial applicant proposing noncommercial service to the general public. But after heavy public response on this subject, the FCC felt it better to expand the list to include female ownership, free versus pay service, local ownership, hours of operation, rebroadcast versus origination, financial capacity, integration of ownership and management, locally-oriented programming and/or local production.

I. Low Power License Renewal. At present, any contested license renewals will be handled in the same manner as full service stations.

J. Modification of Licenses. Applications for such changes as equipment, channel, power, transmitter location, height, and so forth, will be placed on an "A" cutoff list and be subject to petitions to deny and competing applications. Change in station ownership or change in primary station need only notify the FCC of the change.

VII. LOW POWER STATION OWNERSHIP

A. Duopoly Rule. The FCC originally proposed this rule to low power stations, which prohibit commonly-owned stations from overlapping their contours. But proponents of a multiple-channel STV system opposed this idea, arguing that only with multiple-channel capacity could low power STV compete with cable television. The FCC decided that it is in the public interest not to adopt this rule.

B. One-to-a-market Rule. While supporters of this proposed rule argued that it would promote diversity and competition, it was argued that existing local radio licensees may already have access to local or national news services, be already familiar with the community's needs and interests, and have the financial means to subsidize a low power television stations. Convinced of this reasoning, the FCC decided not to apply the one-to-a-market rule to low power television.

C. Network Ownership of Low Power Stations. When the FCC originally proposed this, the three major commercial networks were quick to respond negatively, stating to the contrary that the networks are in a favorable position to develop and introduce new technological

advances, ensuring the viability of low power television. Not feeling that network ownership of low power stations would produce a highly anticompetitive potential, the FCC felt no need to restrict the networks from low power ownership.

D. Multiple Ownership of Low Power Stations. While there were advocates to the extreme on both sides of this issue, the FCC decided not to put any ceiling on the number of stations one person could own. Their basic argument on this point, which was also a factor on other points mentioned above, is that low power television, being only a secondary service, is not a significant threat to other broadcast services, and even monopolization of low power is not considered a dangerous possibility. Even if it were to become such, it could be dealt with by anti-trust enforcement or other FCC actions, and there is no need at this point to establish any rules limiting the number of stations one person or corporation could own or have interest.

E. Low Power/Cable Cross Ownership. The same argument is here proposed as was proposed under the issue of one-to-a-market.

F. Summary. Because the viability of low power television is at this point uncertain, due to its secondary status, limited coverage potential and advertiser support, the FCC prefers to allow free entry into and out of the low power industry, and to permit experienced participants into the market. The need to augment this new service outweighs the traditional fears concerning multiple- and cross-ownership. Therefore the FCC is putting no restraints on low power ownership.

VIII. LOW POWER STATION OPERATION

A. Construction Permit. Let me clarify on this point, since even the news media often gets tripped up. The FCC does not grant licenses to construct a broadcast station. The FCC grants construction permits to construct a broadcast station. And if the station is not completed within twelve months of the date of grant (excepting documented evidence of unavoidable delays), the construction permit must be returned to the FCC. Once the construction of a station is completed, inspected, tested, and meets FCC standards, then it receives a license.

B. License. There are presently rules to prevent license "trafficking," a term used to describe the practice by which a more qualified applicant will win out in a consolidated hearing on mutually exclusive applications, construct a broadcast station, obtain a license, then sell the license shortly thereafter to another party, person, or company less qualified. Existing rules state that a licensee must hold his license for three years after its grant, or three years after the license was transferred to the existing licensee, or three years after the latest authorization to make a major change in its existing facilities. In order to transfer a license prior to the three years, the licensee must apply to the FCC for approval, and the FCC will make a decision after a hearing on the issue. The FCC is presently proposing

to do away with this rule. As far as low power television is concerned, these rules will not apply. However, in cases where a low power applicant obtained a construction permit by means of a comparative process, in which the qualifications of the applicant were an issue, the FCC will impose a one-year holding period on the license. Also under the topic of license is the assignment of call letters. While there was one comment suggesting a five-letter call sign, the FCC felt such a change would create too much confusion. Low power call signs will be assigned in the same manner as translator call signs, consisting of five digits: first the K or W prefix, then a two-digit number corresponding to the assigned channel, and two letters.

C. Station Management. The existing rules and policies governing equal opportunity employment will also apply to low power stations. All originating low power stations must have, in continuous attendance, an operator holding at least a Restricted Radio Telephone Operator's Permit.

D. Low Power Station Maintenance. Translator and low power licensees must measure the carrier frequencies of their output channels at least once a year. In the case of stations using modulators, the aural carrier frequency must also be measured. Maintenance logs must also be kept.

IX. PROGRAMMING

A. Station Identification. Low Power stations operating in a program origination mode must identify in the same manner as full service broadcast stations. Translators and low power stations while operating in a rebroadcast mode may be identified in the same way translators have been identifying already. As far as programming content, the FCC is imposing a minimum of regulation. Basically, programming must comply with the definition of "broadcast" in the Communications Act or, as the FCC put it in its STV regulations, "A television broadcast program intended to be received in intelligible form by members of the public...." This excepts any unauthorized teletext or private communications.

B. Statutory Requirements. As with other broadcast services, this prohibits obscene material, plugola, payola, and lotteries. It also imposes the Fairness (sic.) Doctrine to low power television. Legally qualified candidates for federal elective offices must be permitted to buy time or respond to their opponents' messages on the air. Feeling that low power stations will need to be sensitive to the needs and desires of the marketplace to survive, the FCC decided not to impose any formal ascertainment obligation.

C. Applicability of Copyright Law to Low Power Service. The Communications Act requires the consent of the originating station for rebroadcast of programming, but on the other hand, that station may not unreasonably refuse to give retransmission consent. The FCC feels the permission to rebroadcast a signal should be left up to private negotiation between the broadcast station and the low power station. The FCC will also allow

commercial substitution, subject to the negotiations of the two stations. That is, a low power station would be permitted to rebroadcast a program from a full service station, but substitute its own commercial advertising in place of the advertisements of the full service station.

D. Low Power Subscription Service. The FCC is permitting low power stations to operate on a scrambled mode. Despite the fact that the low power rules were put into effect nearly two months before STV deregulation, the rulings on low power STV reflected those deregulations; exemption from technical standards, one area not included in STV deregulation, is applied, however, to low power television. The FCC is not requiring a separate STV authorization as with full service television. Instead, a low power applicant may merely propose STV in its application for construction permit. An existing low power station may convert to STV by submitting an application for minor change.

E. Network Affiliation. Any affiliation agreement between low power stations and networks will be subject to the same regulations as full service stations.

F. Mandatory Carriage. The FCC, in its original low power proposals, proposed no mandatory carriage requirement of low power stations by cable systems. This issue was hotly contested in comments sent to the FCC. The FCC feels that the decision of cable carriage of a low power station should be subject to the private parties involved, and is not making any ruling on it at this time. The mandatory carriage issue is presently under consideration in connection with pending copyright legislation, and may well be under consideration by the FCC sometime in the future. The cable operator, on the basis of his own assessment of marketplace conditions, should be able to decide what programming a cable system should carry, beyond the present must-carry rules. It is reasonable to assume that, if a cable system has excess channel capacity, it would carry low power programming. Absence of "must carry" protection could be a spur to low power's provision of creative innovative programming. Until it becomes clear that cable systems are not carrying low power stations, the FCC sees no reason to apply the "must carry" rule to low power television.

G. Alaska. (Why this bit is included under Programming and not under Station Operation, I can't figure out.) The Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission pointed out that technical rules such as frequency tolerance measurement & on-site proof-of-performance are overly burdensome and unnecessary in the State of Alaska. The FCC, admitting that Alaska is a special case in which low power has long been in existence on a waiver basis, and is the only means by which much of the state may receive television service, agreed that the present maintenance program there is adequate and proposes no additional requirements. The FCC will continue to authorize waivers.

H. Emergency Broadcast System Participa-

tion. Translator stations normally would carry any Emergency Action Notification alert messages being originated by the primary station. But low power stations, during periods of program origination, are obligated, just as are full service broadcast stations, to promptly inform viewers of an Emergency Action Notification under the established Emergency Broadcast System procedures. But because of the limited coverage area of low power television, they are not required to install the encoding device for generating the two-tone EBS attention signal.

This is a summary of the text of the Federal Register, dated 5/18/1982, pages 21468 through 21528. The text includes the final rules for low power and translator stations. The Code of Federal Regulations, year 1982, title 47, parts 70-79 will include those final rules. CFR #47 should be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office sometime within the next few months.

De Facto Reallocation Policy At Issue

Back to Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, requiring the FCC to "make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours and operation and of power among the several states and communities as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio services to each of the same." The FCC implemented this section when it adopted a Table of Assignments for television and commercial FM radio (noncommercial FM radio channels are allocated on a demand basis).

The intention behind Section 307(b) and the tables of assignments is to make TV and FM assignments available to smaller communities and prevent larger cities from depriving the smaller communities of those channels.

But there is some flexibility in the tables of assignments. An applicant for a broadcast station may specify a community of license as far as fifteen miles from the assigned city. A transmitter may be located some distance outside the limits of the assigned city or the city of license, as long as the entire city of license is covered with a city-grade contour. Nor does the studio or office need to be within city limits. These factors could make it possible for a licensee to relocate his station to the point of depriving its assigned city of its main coverage.

In order to offset the tendency to deprive communities of service and lean toward the big cities where the money is, the FCC had developed three basic policies to support Section 307(b): the Suburban Community Policy, the Berwick Doctrine, and the de Facto Reallocation Policy.

The Suburban Community Policy deals with AM radio only. When an applicant's proposed 5 mV/m daytime contour would penetrate the geographic boundaries of any community (other than the applicant's specified community of license) having a population of over 50,000

and having at least twice the population of the applicant's specified community, the FCC will automatically assume that the applicant intends to serve the larger community instead of its specified community. The burden of proof to the contrary rests on the applicant. If the applicant fails to prove otherwise, the FCC may determine whether or not to treat the applicant as if the larger community was specified instead of the smaller one. In 1975 the FCC decided to limit this policy to situations involving competing applicants in a hearing context.

The Berwick Doctrine, formed in 1969 in a case involving Berwick Broadcasting Company, deals with FM radio and television, and involves an applicant's intent to direct its programming efforts toward a nearby larger community rather than to the smaller suburban community which it specified as its community of license. Unlike the Suburban Community Policy, the burden of proof rests on anybody who may petition the FCC to deny the applicant on the basis of the Berwick Doctrine.

De Facto Reallocation policy also involves FM radio and television, when there is an attempt to utilize a channel assigned to one community in order to establish a broadcast service in another community, thereby depriving the assigned community of service from that channel. The FCC will not look into allegations that a station is violating this policy unless there are two elements present: removal of the channel from one city, and its effective use to provide service to another city.

In two court cases involving the Berwick Doctrine and De Facto Reallocation, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia derived nine factors to determine when a hearing is required on either of these doctrines. They are: (1) the ratio of population of the city of license to the population of the larger city; (2) the ratio of the distances from the proposed site of the transmitter to the city of license and to the larger community; (3) the ratio of signal strength in the two cities; (4) A loss of area served by the signal in or around the city of license; (5) Whether the proposed site is already in use by the larger city stations; (6) whether the station is commonly owned with an AM station in the larger city and plans to share programming, staff, or facilities with it; (7) whether the station has evidenced a prior intent to locate in the larger city; (8) whether the station proposes to move its studio to the larger city; and (9) whether there is a unique advantage to the site proposed.

In September, 1981, the FCC recommended to Congress that Section 307(b) be deleted from the Communications Act on the basis that a fair and equitable distribution of service already exists, and that further implementation of that section runs counter to the public interest by causing delays in authorization of service. So far Congress has not responded.

Section 307(b) does not mandate any speci-

fic criteria or use any particular system to ensure a proper distribution of radio and television licenses. These three policies are merely the product of the FCC in an effort to carry out the intent of Section 307(b). But feeling that this has already been carried out, the FCC proposed to eliminate those policies. But before taking that action, the FCC requested comments on three areas of concern: (1) that these policies may no longer be necessary; (2) that these policies may be causing unnecessary delays in the processing of applications and unwarranted costs to the applicants and the public; and (3) the possibility that the removal of these policies may result in a return to the situation these policies were designed to correct.

A clear example of how the De Facto Reallocation policy works can be found in the application of Elba Development Corporation, owners of KQTV, channel 2 in St. Joseph, Missouri, to relocate its transmitter to a site 5.3 miles east of Potter, Kansas. The present location of the KQTV transmitter is 2.8 miles east of the St. Joseph reference point (a fixed set of coordinates used when computing distances from one city to another). Opposing this move are KSHB-TV, ch. 41; KMBC-TV, ch. 9; and KCMO-TV, ch. 5 (all of Kansas City); and KSNT, ch. 27; WDAF-TV, ch. 4; and Mid-America Broadcasting of Topeka, permittee of ch. 49 (all of Topeka). The objecting stations contend that a grant of Elba's application would constitute the De Facto Reallocation of channel 2 from St. Joseph to Topeka or Kansas City. They bring up statistics to demonstrate that several of the nine key factors identified by the court suggest a de facto reallocation.

Population ratios are one factor. The objecting stations stated that the population of St. Joseph to the two Kansas Cities combined (Kansas and Missouri) is 1:8, and the St. Joseph-Topeka ratio is 1:1.7. Elba, using the 1980 census figures, the latest available, shows the two ratios to be 1:5.8 and 1:1.5, less than what the earlier court found to be significant in an earlier case.

In measuring distances to the cities, the stations petitioning the FCC to deny computed distances to the boundary of each city. The existing transmitter is presently 2.8 miles north of St. Joseph, but the new transmitter site would be 25.8 miles from St. Joseph, 33.8 miles from Kansas City, MO, 30.7 miles from Kansas City, KS, and 42.3 miles from Topeka. Elba, using the official reference points adopted by the FCC, calculates the new site as being 26.9 miles to St. Joseph, 35.6 miles to Kansas City, and 40.4 miles to Topeka.

According to the petitioners, KQTV's signal strength over St. Joseph will decline from 111 dBu to 82 dBu. Elba contends that KQTV will still cover St. Joseph with a city grade signal.

According to the petitioners, the signal strength will increase from 55 to 76 dBu in Kansas City, MO, 55 to 76 dBu at the Kansas City, Kansas reference point, and from 58 to



78 dBu at the Topeka reference point. Elba comments that St. Joseph will receive a stronger signal than any of the other cities.

The petitioners state that the move will create an unserved area of 429 square miles with 5805 persons, and provide a first television service to 6000 persons in 418 square miles, and a second television service to 7463 persons in 413 square miles. Elba proposes to build translators in Bethany and Grant, Missouri, to compensate those in the loss area to minimize the effect. But the petitioners claim that Elba cannot use translators to compensate for the loss of primary service because translators may be used only where special circumstances exist that are substantially beyond the control of the licensee.

The petitioners also claim that there is a history of prior attempts by previous KQTV licensees and by Elba to relocate closer to the Topeka/Kansas City market. When Elba took over the station there was already an application pending, which Elba, after some considering, decided to pursue until the FCC denied it. But Elba responds that it had no prior interest in Kansas City or Topeka, and that it had no connection with prior licensees' applications.

Lastly, the petitioners claim that there are no unique advantages to the proposed site, in that there are other sites north of St. Joseph which would provide better coverage of that city. Elba insists that there is a unique advantage to the site. The site suggested by the petitioners is even farther yet from St. Joseph, and would be able to serve only 1.1 million people, whereas the site proposed by Elba could serve 1.5 million, and is the only site within 35 miles to the south, west, or east where a tall tower could be built.

After studying all the objections raised by the petitioners and the defense put forth by Elba, the FCC felt that the application of

Elba does not constitute a de facto reallocation. There is no indication that Elba wishes to deprive St. Joseph of service in order to serve Kansas City or Topeka.

Unrelated to the de facto reallocation issue, the petitioners bring up another point of contention: UHF impact. If KQTV, an ABC affiliate, is granted the change, the applicant for channel 49 in Topeka, Mid-America Broadcasting, will not qualify for ABC affiliation. (Topeka presently has no ABC affiliate; ABC will not sign up an affiliate unless it can attract more than 5000 prime time homes per average quarter-hour.) They claim that channel 49 would not be viable without ABC affiliation. The loss of channel 49 would then be contrary to the public interest. Elba, however, claims that channel 49 could still be viable as an independent or STV station, and would probably still qualify for ABC affiliation. The FCC makes it clear that its job is to protect the public, not to protect the licensee against competition. It also states that Topeka is already receiving adequate coverage from all three networks from established VHF and UHF stations.

One issue that does seriously concern the FCC is the 5805 persons it predicts will lose their only television service, despite the 5934 persons who will then receive television service for the first time. The FCC does not feel that one number counters the other. The loss of service and the creation of an unserved area are serious matters in the FCC's view, and this will be taken into account during the hearings on this issue.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW BROADCAST STATIONS
 ch ERP HAAT city/state/applicant or primary
 40 100 ? Daysland, Alta (CBXT, Edmonton)
 52 28.4 ? Forrestburg, Alta (CBXT)
 17 100 ? Lake Cowichan, BC (CBC Anik)
 16 2.3 ? Nipigon, Ont. (CKPR, Thunder Bay)
 55 3.17 ? Bolton Est, Que (CBMT, Montreal)
 15 1.39 ? Maniwak, Que (CBC Anik)
 15 1.26 ? Ste. Adele, Que (CBFT, Montreal)
 21 1.14 ? Thetford Mines, Que (CBVT, Quebec)
 38 2698 1951 Pine Bluff, AR; Pine Bluff Bc'g
 36 5000 302 Cape Coral, FL; Powell Broadc'g
 36 5000 1000 Cape Coral, FL; South Jersey Radio, Inc. (no foolin')
 36 4590 961 Cape Coral, FL; Coastal Telec'g
 36 2466 972 Cape Coral, FL; Florida Metro Broadcasting, Inc.
 50 100 493 Watertown, NY; Inter-County Communications, Inc.
 30 665 665 Portsmouth, OH; Janesville Bc'g
 32 5000 1399 Salem, OR; Willamette Valley Broadcasting Company Limited
 17 665 277 Texarkana, TX; Powell Broadc'g
 34 97.7 799 Fajardo, PR; Eastern Broadc'ers
 35 5000 555 Fort Walton Beach, FL; Miracle Broadcasting, Limited.

CONSTRUCTION PERMITS GRANTED
 19 4.2 ? Frederickton, NB (CBFT, Moncton)
 6 8 ? Beauceville, Que (CBVT, Quebec)
 11 90 1823 Santa Fe, NM; Son Broadcasting
 60 1368 1013 Gadsden, AL; Sterling Associates
 21 1040 2267 Colorado Springs, CO; Light Communications, Inc.

53 2037 1014 Fort Walton Beach, FL; Fort Walton Beach Broadcasting Corp.
 11 316 2000 Yuma, AZ; Manning Telecasting
 14 1236 1034 Tyler, TX; Sunrise Broadcasting
 21 1148 1973 Lynchburg, VA; Lynchburg Television Associates, Limited
 38 5000 1019 New Orleans, LA; Cypress Broadcasting Limited Partnership

Applications dismissed
 • Rembrandt, Manitoba, channel 13; (proposed to rebroadcast CKND, ch. 9 in Winnipeg, but CRTC did not want Winnipeg area's last VHF to be used as a repeater)
 • Colorado Springs, CO; ch. 21; Colorado Springs Family Broadcasting, Inc.
 • Tyler, TX; channel 14; East Texas Broadcasting, Inc.
 • New York, NY; ch. 9; Multi-State Communications, Inc. (in contest with application for renewal of WOR-TV)
 • New Orleans, LA; channel 38; Comark Television, Inc.; Delta Media, Limited; National Group Telecommunications, Inc.; Oak Television of New Orleans, Inc.; United Broadcasting Corporation of Louisiana.

APPLICATION TO MODIFY CONSTRUCTION PERMIT
 ch ERP: HAAT State/City/Applicant
 54 1000 1140 GA; Columbus; WXTX

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT MODIFICATION GRANTED
 17 3110 1516 IA; Des Moines; KCBR
 13 170 2825 PR; Fajardo; WSTE
 31 5000 1075 CO; Denver; KTMX-TV
 27 2000 1680 MS; West Point; WWSB-TV

APPLICATION TO CHANGE EXISTING FACILITIES
 17 2630 983 NY; Schenectady; WMHT
 8 316 2000 NE; Albion; KCNA-TV

CHANGES IN FACILITIES GRANTED
 5 116 ? BC; Cranbrook; CFNC-TV-9 (move from channel 8)
 3 53 ? NB; Neguac/Allardville; CBFT-3 (presently operating at 45kw)
 8 6.8 ? Nfld; Goose Bay; CFLA-TV
 13 14 ? Nfld; Port Au Port; CBFNT (now running on 504 watts)
 61 169 ? Ont; Kitchener; CBLFT-8 (from channel 76)
 54 60.2 ? Ont; Windsor; CBEFT (from channel 78; presently on 78.7 kw)
 3 70 1687 TX; Bryan; KBTX-TV
 17 2355 919 NY; Buffalo; WNEB-TV
 17 2630 n.c. NY; Schenectady; WMHT
 40 490 n.c. PA; Greensburg; WPCB-TV
 17 2340 1160 TN; Nashville; WZTV

CALL LETTER APPLICATIONS: NEW STATIONS
 ch letters state/city/applicant
 14 KTVJ CO; Boulder; Boulder Telecasting
 21 KXRM-TV CO; Colorado Springs; Light Communications, Inc.
 17 KDOV OK; Bartlesville; Lea County TV
 12 KDRV PR; Medford; Sunshine Television
 64 WBGY-TV TN; Tullahoma; Quin-Abi Broadc'g
 13 KATN AK; Fairbanks; The Alaska 13 Corp.
 53 WFWP-TV FL; Fort Walton Beach; Fort Walton Beach Broadcasting Corporation
 33 WBFS-TV FL; Miami; Miami STV, Inc.
 14 KWHP ID; Boise; Sterling Associates
 51 WNKJ-TV KY; Hopkinsville; Doxa Communications
 38 WNOL-TV LA; New Orleans; Cypress Broadc'g
 42 WWIA-TV PR; San German; Gos Broadcasting

CALL LETTER APPLICATIONS: CHANGE EXISTING
 45 KQOL-TV OK; Lawton; KGPC
 8 KAKN AK; Yuma; KINY-TV
 8 WXFL FL; Tampa; WFLA-TV

CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED: NEW STATIONS
 10 CIBD-TV Nfld; Bay D'Espoir
 9 CBET NWT; Fort Franklin
 9 CBEST NWT; Fort Good Hope
 9 CBET NWT; Gjoa Haven
 7 CBHT-7 NS; New Glasgow
 7 CJBW-TV-6 Ont; Ear Falls
 32 CBJET-1 Que; Alma
 5 CFEP-TV-2 Que; Ste. Anne Des Monts
 34 WGRB KY; Campbellsville; Green River Broadcasting Company, Inc.
 56 WERF PA; Hazleton; Hazleton TV Assoc.
 11 KCAA AZ; Yuma; Manning Telecasting
 56 WSCF FL; Melbourne; Broadcast Production and Management Corporation
 21 KRLR NV; Las Vegas; Dres Media, Inc.
 50 WNDS NH; Derry; CTV of Derry, Inc.

CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED: CHANGE EXISTING
 55 WRSP-TV IL; Springfield; WBWH
 22 KSKN WA; Spokane; KUAA
 39 KARD LA; West Monroe; KLAA

CHANGE IN IDENTIFICATION APPLIED FOR
 • KOOD, ch. 9, in Hays, Kansas to identify as Hays-Russell-Great Bend.

CHANGES IN THE FCC TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS
 • Barstow, CA; add 64z. (applied for by Victorville TV, Inc., which plans to apply for the channel. Site restriction to 6.4 miles northeast of Barstow to avoid short-spacing to KOCE-TV, channel 50 in Huntington Beach.
 • Hagerstown, MD; add 68z. (Site restriction 3.2 miles NW of Hagerstown to avoid short-spacing to WMPP, ch. 67 in Baltimore)

NEW STATIONS ON THE AIR (Unfortunately, certain missing materials at the library are still missing, making some of the data a little sketchy in places.)
 • KOOD, channel 9, Hays, KS; began 11/10/82. 316 kw ERP; 282 kw horizontal. 1088' HAAT; 1119' AG; 2959' ASL. Originally was granted call letters KSMH-TV and granted construction permit for channel 14, but later changed. The original application called for TL at 7 miles SSW of Bunker Hill. Not sure if CP modification held same TL or not. Address: Smoky Hills Public TV Corporation; 6th & Elm Streets, Box 9, Bunker Hill, KS, 67626.
 • KXLI-TV, channel 41, St. Cloud, Minnesota, began 11/24/1982. 2770 kw ERP; 1470' HAAT. According to Ron Purdue, TL is about 3.5 miles NE of Big Lake, which is about 26 miles SE of St. Cloud. Address: L.E.O. Broadcasting Inc., 800 St. Germain Street, St. Cloud, MN, 56301. More information on this station will appear under "spotlight on new stations."

FACILITIES CHANGES NOW IN EFFECT
 • WDEE-TV, channel 8, Duluth, MN, began 11/1/1982 with 316 kw ERP (same as before); 954' HAAT; 784' AG; 2040' ASL. TL to 1524 Orange Street, Duluth (about half a mile WNW from previous location with no large increase in antenna height. Coordinates 46°47'31"N; 92°07'21"W).

• KNME-TV, channel 5, Albuquerque, NM, began operating 11/16/1982 with 26.9 kw ERP (formerly 28 kw); 4320' AAT, 199' AG, 10,839' ASL. TL to Sandia Crest, about 13 miles NE of Albuquerque. 35°12'44"N; 106°26'57"E. (Looking at its previous data in comparison, this is the same transmitter site. The antenna is only 67' higher despite a 170' increase in HAAT. Perhaps average terrain for that site was recalculated.)
 • WHMB-TV, channel 40, Indianapolis, IN, began on 12/6/1982 with 2113 kw maxERP, 1596 kw horizontal (formerly 933 kw maxERP, 692 kw horizontal); 994' HAAT; 1010' AG; 1845' ASL (520' higher than previous height); TL to 7701 Walnut Drive, Indianapolis; coordinates 39°53'39"N; 86°12'19"W (about 15 miles SW from previous site).
 • KSNK, channel 8, McCook, NE, increased ERP from 100 kw to 297.2 kw on October 30, 1982. Same transmitter location and height.

SUBSCRIPTION TELEVISION GRANTED
 KOCA, channel 58, Sierra Vista, Arizona.

CONSOLIDATED HEARINGS
 • Fresno, California; channel 59; Sanger Telecasters, Inc. (specifying Sanger, CA, as proposed city of license); West Coast Communications Group, Inc.; Fresno Family Television, Inc.; Sanger Television Partners (specifies Sanger as city of license); Alden Communications Corporation.
 • LaSalle, IL; channel 35; Word TV, Inc.; Thomas J. Mikos. Also to be taken into account in this hearing is a proposed change of the channel 35 assignment from LaSalle to Pontiac, Illinois.
 • McAllen, TX; channel 48; Carlos Ortiz; B. Sylvia Gonzalez DBA/Tele Images; Rio Grande Family Television, Ltd.; Hispanic Tele-Media Network, Inc. (formerly Valley Broadcasters); Hidalgo Communications Corporation.
 • Biloxi-Gulfport, Mississippi; channel 25; Payvision Communications; Hightower Partnership (both specifying Biloxi); Four-O, Inc. (specifying Gulfport).
 • Lawrence, KS; channel 38; Miller Broadcasting, Inc.; Kansas Family TV, Ltd.; Horizon Communications 38, Ltd.; Denning Santee Communications, Inc.

NETWORK CHANGES, 1982 SUMMARY (This is a result of comparing two complete network lists, one from January, 1982 and the other from November, 1982, taking note of every change, except for call letter changes.)
OLD NEW CH STATE/CITY/CALL LETTERS
 ABC NBC 17 MO, Columbia; KCBJ-TV
 ABC NBC 9 TX, Monahans; KTPX
 ABC NBC 4 TX, Big Spring; KWAB-TV
 ABC NBC 22 GA, Savannah; WJCL
 CBS ABC 9 CA, El Centro; KECC-TV (now KEYC-TV)
 CBS NBC 16 MO, Joplin; KTVJ (now KSNF)
 NBC ABC 8 MO, Columbia; KOMU-TV
 N.C. CBS 13 OR, Eugene; KVAL-TV
 N.C. CBS 4 OR, Roseburg; KPIC
 N.C. CBS 11 OR, Coos Bay; KCBY-TV
 NBC ABC 2 TX, Midland; KMID-TV
 NBC ABC 14 LA, Monroe; KLAA-TV
 NBC CBS 7 MO, Joplin & Pittsburg, KS; KOAMTV

NBC ABC 3 GA, Savannah; WSAV-TV
 NBC Ind 20 CT, Waterbury; WATR-TV
 C,N CBS 2 MT, Billings; KTVQ
 N,A ABC 8 MT, Billings; KULR-TV
 - NBC 4 MT, Billings; KOUS-TV (new)
 C,N CBS 24 MS, Meridian; WHTV
 NBC CBS 7 MN, Alexandria; KCMT
 N,A CBS 12 MN, Walker; KNMT
 NBC CBS 13 AZ, Yuma; KYEL-TV
 - ABC 24 GA, Macon; WGXA-TV (new)
 - CBS 5 WY, Lander; KOWY-TV (new)
 - NBC 16 OR, Eugene; KMTR-TV (new)
 - NBC 30 MS, Meridian; WLSM (new)
 ABC NBC 10 LA, Monroe & El Dorado, AR; KTVE
 - NBC 25 TX, Victoria; KAVU-TV (new)

TELETEXT STATIONS

I mentioned in the 11/82 column that WAVY, channel 10 in Portsmouth, VA, seems to be running its own teletext service independent of whatever it is that some other NBS stations are running. I finally learned that Taft Broadcasting Company is pushing Ceefax teletext on WKRC-TV, channel 12 in Cincinnati, OH, and WAVY-TV. Teletext pages are being supplied by Electra teletext service.

PBS COMMERCIAL EXPERIMENT

Two stations are reported to have dropped out of the experiment: WNET, channel 13 in New York City, and WQED, channel 13 in Pittsburgh, PA.

BIG NEWS IN HOUSTON, TEXAS

KTXH, channel 20, is the seventh station in Houston, and the third independent UHF station there. It went on the air on November 7, 1982, using such promotional identifiers as "20 Vision" and "The Great Entertainer." With only a few weeks on the air, it was already scoring big on the market, beating out the other Houston independents KHTV and KRII-TV on a good part of its schedules. There was a heavy promotional campaign in the Houston area before it went on the air.

Its tower, just outside Missouri City limits, was owned by KTXH and nine radio stations, which made plans to share the tower. On December 7, while attempting to install the first of those radio transmitters to the tower, an elevator cable got tangled with one of the cables supporting the tower, snapped it, causing the entire tower to wobble for a few seconds, then collapse. The tower fell, killing five workers in the elevator at the time, injuring three others, and totally destroying the transmitter shed of KTXH beneath the tower. A cameraman caught the entire thing on videotape, and it was shown on ABC News Nightline that night.

The station hopes to be back on the air in a few weeks.

DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE UPDATE

In the 10/82 column, I included in the DBS article, a section on the international implications of DBS. The issue had been floating about the transmission of DBS signals across international boundaries without prior consent of the government of the receiving country.

In November, 1982, a special political committee of the United Nations overwhelmingly

approved a resolution barring such transmissions. While the implications of this are as yet uncertain, the State Department suspects that this may upset the work of the United States delegation to Region 2 RARC (Regional Administrative Radio Conference) to be held in Geneva, Switzerland in June and July of this year. This resolution, which is expected to pass in the General Assembly of the United Nations, could result in apportioning orbital slots to nations without regard to their present needs, thus resulting in fewer channels open to the United States and other nations requiring more channels, while many frequencies and orbital slots are left vacant.

Adherence to this resolution would mean more government regulation over the content of the DBS signals, inhibiting Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights, allowing everybody to have the right of expression and free flow of information. This would also pressure the United States government to get involved in programming, an action contrary to the United States' policy on broadcasting.

Charles Lichenstein, ambassador to the United Nations, points out that this resolution is in no way binding on the United States government, and is not a matter of international law.

Meanwhile, those companies jumping into the DBS market are making progress. Satellite Television Corporation (STC) signed a contract with RCA's Astro-Electronics Division to build two DBS satellites. The one satellite will transmit three channels of subscription television to homes along the eastern United States. The other satellite is a spare. STC eventually plans to have four more satellites built, to cover the central United States, the mountain states, and the Pacific coast, and one more spare. The exact frequencies and the orbital slot can not be selected until after RARC-83, when it will be known which orbital slots and frequencies are allocated to the United States. This contract puts RCA in a good position to compete for a contract with the other companies going into DBS.

STC is far ahead of the others, having been granted a construction permit for two satellites last September, and already having signed a contract with RCA to build the satellites. In November, the FCC granted construction permits to seven more applicants for DBS. RCA Americom plans for one satellite to serve the eastern United States with two spares. It will have six channels, two for its own use and four to be leased. Eventually, it will build up to four satellites covering the entire United States. Western Union plans to start with two satellites with two channels each, to serve the entire nation, and eventually two more with two channels each, so that eventually any part of the nation will be covered by two of the satellites, with a total of four channels. These channels will be leased. United States Satellite Broadcasting Company plans two satellites, each covering half of the

the country with three channels: one for public affairs, one for news, and one for advertiser-supported programming. While many of the applicants are planning to start out in the eastern United States, Graphic Scanning Corporation plans to get a good foothold in the western part of the nation with two channels offering STV, and teletext services. Later plans call for another satellite offering the same service to the eastern United States. Video Satellite Systems proposed two satellites, each covering half the nation with one advertiser-supported channel, and plans to later increase to four satellites, two for each half of the nation, providing one channel each of advertiser-supported programming. Direct Broadcast Satellite Company proposes a common carrier service with three satellites, each covering a third of the United States with six channels. Each satellite will also have the capacity of transmitting four additional channels to two smaller areas within its coverage zone. CBS appears to have the most unique proposal. It plans to begin, as do some of the others, with only the eastern United States. One satellite will provide three channels. Eventually, four satellites will cover the entire nation with those three channels. Two of those channels will be using HDTV technical standards, one for pay television and one for advertiser-supported programming. The third channel will be for subscriber-supported services.

It has been, and still is my contention, that reality has not yet come down to roost in the minds of the DBS thinkers. I don't expect to see large numbers to jump at the chance to get satellite dishes. Urban areas are mostly linked to cable already, and it won't be long before the rest, such as Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, get hooked up, and DBS won't have anything new to offer. Rural areas might not have the dollars to keep DBS going. The southern states, midwest and mountain states may be too much of a financial risk. And the FCC, with its policy toward deregulation, would never enforce a nationwide coverage system. Perhaps one possible boost to DBS could be a "neighborhood dish," whereby several residences could share the cost of a dish, setup and maintenance, and tie into the system. Anything is possible at this stage; perhaps DBS will become a successful service.

Just recently, the National Association of Broadcasters decided to take the FCC to court to appeal its grant of a construction permit to STC, and question the FCC's right to establish a DBS service. NAB, under the pretense of protecting the public interest, contends that the FCC's establishing of a DBS service violates Section 307(b) of the Communications Act mandating a scheme of local broadcast licensing. The NAB also insists that the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 prohibits Comsat, the parent organization of STC, from operating as a broadcaster. A third issue involves the FCC's ownership rules as applied to broadcasters: one-to-a-market, for example, in contrast to a single satellite

with multichannel capacity. Another question raised is the possibility of adverse economic impact of STC's STV service on conventional broadcast stations, forcing some off the air and creating a net loss of public service programming to the public.

At this time, NAB is not contesting the construction permits granted to the other applicants for DBS. It will wait to see how the issues it raised will hold up in the first court cast.

SHOULD LAND MOBILE AND FIXED SERVICES BE PERMITTED TO SHARE ALL UHF TELEVISION CHANNEL FREQUENCIES ON A SECONDARY BASIS TO BROADCAST STATIONS?

I'm not kidding! This could really ruin tropospheric DX'ing in the future. The FCC's commissioners voted 4-3 to initiate rulemaking to modify the allocation of frequencies table to permit mobile and fixed services to share the UHF television frequencies. Apparently WARC-79 gave the go-ahead. FCC's Private Radio Bureau chief James McKinney is thrilled with the idea. But Broadcast Bureau (now Mass Media Bureau) chief Larry Harris hit the roof. He stated that LPTV and translators, of which there are thousands, with thousands being applied, are also on a secondary basis, and would then be equal to fixed mobile radio in status, and would work on a first-come first-served basis. Those commissioners who supported the move cautioned that it was aimed at merely giving the FCC the flexibility to authorize such sharing at a later date.

The Private Radio Bureau published a report on "Future Private Land Mobile Telecommunications Requirements," which suggested several ways to increase the spectrum capacity of land mobile radio in large cities. They included more efficient technologies, additional sharing of existing frequencies by land mobile radio, and the release of all frequencies now allocated to land mobile but being held in reserve.

Land mobile groups were thrilled with the action of the FCC. According to the Land Mobile Communications Council, technology was not the answer. Reallocation of some of the 614-806 MHz band (channels 38-69) seems to be the only long-term solution. The National Association of Broadcasters calls it the "land mobile spectrum grab." The Association of Maximum Service Telecasters insisted that the Private Radio Bureau be prodded to manage existing frequencies more efficiently. Objections were also raised by ABC, NBC, The Council for UHF Broadcasting, the National Association of Public Television Stations, The National Translator Association, and The National Black Media Coalition.

NOTE: After already running nine pages, having plenty of material left, still having to do FORUM and RETROSPECT, and already being several days late, I think I better call it quits for this month. As of this week, I am no longer working two full-time jobs, so I hope to be more efficient in replying to some of your correspondence. -WJZ-

EASTERN TV-DX

William J. Draeb
Ellis St. R.R.#2
Kewaunee, WI
54216

Eastern TV-DX

Robert Goodman; 2030 Hering Ave., Bronx, NY 10561 EDT?

These are all tropo loggings from this fall. The 9/11 logging was here on a UHF utility receiver; all others, lounge TV at New York Medical College, Valhalla. New underlined. All September loggings.

February 1983

February 1983

Richard Reese; 421 Marion St., Jersey Shore, PA 17740 EDT-EST(717)398-1321

September 1982

2 Tr 2130 WTVT-30 CT 230 New Britain
26 Tr 0830 WTNH-8 CT "

October 1982
8 Tr 2059 WJW-8 OH 235 Cleveland
15 Es 1958 WBRZ-2 LA 1090 KETS-2 AR t
1959 WNL-4 LA 1075
2013 WDSU-6 LA t
2048 muf 88.7 mhz

October 1982
8 Tr 2059 WWS-5 OH 235 Cleveland

Not much to report this time. I was hoping for better trop conditions, but I guess I shouldn't complain, since I never got much of that anyway, hi. 73's.

Robert Grant; 5775 Bishop, Detroit, MI 48224 EDT-EST

Before we get to my report I would like to say that your deleting my station totals was the correct idea. When I reported, I did not know about Bob Seybold taking the TV stats column. I sent my totals to Bob as soon as I found out.

Your unid on 12 might never be solved because you are at the level where if you can't ID your loggings, nobody can! (I think I have that one figured out. It was probably KNMT-12. They made the switch to CBS about that time.-wd)

September 1982

9 Tr 0238 WTAJ-10 PA
0252 WJAC-6 PA

Johnstown
0539 WHEC-10 NY
0546 WUTR-20 NY

Utica
(WXON off)

0602 WJED-17 NY
(ex-WNED)

0606 W4GAB NY
Fredonia(WJED)

Gw 0607 CIOO32-32 ON
xiting WDCD

CIOO59-59 ON
xiting WDCD

Tr CIOO18-18 ON
xiting WDCD

0614 WDCD-19 MA
Adams

(direct reception)

0759 WICZ-40 NY
Binghamton

0830 WSKG-46 NY
Binghamton

0832 WPTA-43 VT
Windsor

September 1982

29 Tr 1300 CHEFT-54 ON
Windsor

(ex-ch.78)

October 1982

1 Tr 2300 WOED-13 PA 210
Pittsburgh

"FINALLY"!!!

2 Tr 0100 WOAC-67 OH
Canton

0130 WTRF-7 WV *

0200 WHIZ-18 OH

0345 WTAJ-10 PA

0400 WQWK-13 WV

6 Tr 0000 W67AJ MI
(WJIM-6)

7 Tr 2200 CHEFT-61 ON
Kitchener

(ex-ch.76)

18 Tr 2100 W64AK OH

30 Tr 0820 CIOO60-60 ON

Gw CIOO33-33 ON

November 1982

17 Ms 0909 KTVO-3 MO t

November 1982

21 Tr 2100 WILL-12 IL

2215 WNED-45 OH

30 Es 1215 CHHT-3 NS

1230 CBIT-5 NS t

CJCH-5 NS t

1700 Unid-3 SRC

December 1982

8 Es 0745 KLINE-3 NE (s/on)

0840 KTVS-3 CO

KRMA-6 CO

0900 KWNB-6 NE

0940 KOAA-5 CO

CATV quality; no

fading for 20 min

0950 KTW-3 CO t

1030 KENW-3 NM

KFDX-3 TX t

11 Ms 0745 KLINE-3 NE

Lexington

previously by Es

13 Ms 0423 WCYB-5 TN

Bristol

0530 WFBC or WCIV-4

16 Ms 1152 KTVS-3 CO t

*= over local

9 Tr 0920 WFFF-45 MD 200 13 Tr 1000 WAPB-22 MD 200 14 Tr 1000 WLYH-15 PA 140

0943 WAPB-22 MD " WYAH-27 VA 330 Lebanon-Lancaster

WBOC-16 MD 210 WHMM-32 DC 220 1004 WCPB-28 MD 210

0946 WMDT-47 MD " 14 Tr 0820 WTTT-33 PA 150 1135 WNUV-54 MD 200

10 Tr 0920 more of the same Hershey

11 Tr 0645 WNEP-16 PA 100 0830 WBSA-43 PA 170 15 Tr 1000 WNUV-54 MD "

Scranton York

The only Es I noted was from 1430 to 1600 on December 11, resulting only in 0 offset cci on ch.2.

George Rogers; 320 Lafayette Road, Chickamauga, GA 30707 EST

October 1982 October 1982 November 1982

26 Tr 0835 WJSP-28 GA 208 26 Tr 1045 WGXA-24 GA 198 4 Tr 0830 WVTM-13 AL 145

0845 WLTZ-38 GA 224 1105 WTOK-11 MS 298 0915 WBIR-10 TN 111

0850 WBMG-42 AL 145 27 Tr 1045 WFTO-21 AL 145 6 F2 1055 TVF-1 41.25

1000 WHMA-40 AL 110 1050 WHIQ-25 AL 105 1105 BBC-1 41.50

November 1982 From Radcliff, KY: November 1982

24 Tr 2135 WISH-8 IN 157 25 Tr 1200 WKRC-12 OH 144 26 Tr 1000 WRTV-6 IN 157

2150 WLWT-5 OH 144 1700 WKEF-22 OH 223 1200 WXIX-19 OH 144

2210 WKOH-31 KY 100 1800 KFVS-12 MO 280 1800 WTVW-7 IN 105

25 Tr 0930 WTHI-10 IN 179 1830 WDTN-2 OH 223 1810 WNNI-9 IN "

1000 WCPQ-9 OH 144 2140 WTVQ-36 KY 95 27 Tr 0930 WCHS-8 WV 251

1100 WTHR-13 IN 157 2225 WEHT-25 IN 105 1000 WTTV-4 IN 157

1015 WTVW-2 IN 179

November 1982 From Chickamauga, GA: December 1982

28 Es 1840 XHRPM-2 CH 1430 6 Tr 2315 WTVF-5 TN 129 13 Es 2020 WGR-2 NY 794

Tr 2040 WBTV-10 AL 145 7 Tr 0831 WJSP-28 GA 208 2040 CKCO-2-2 ON 1023

2047 WTTQ-21 AL " 0833 WHMA-40 AL 110 14 F2 1030 BBC-1 41.50

2050 WBMG-42 AL " 0835 WEMG-42 AL 145 1040 TVF-1 41.25

2105 WTOK-11 MS 298 F2 1055 TVF-1 41.25 FR 15 Es 1840 KPRC-2 TX 784

30 Es 2025 CKCY-2 ON 1005 1105 BBC-1 41.50 GB 1848 KMOL-4 TX 981

2030 CKPR-2 ON 1348 8 Es 0915 KDLX-2 ND 1572 1851 KENS-5 TX "

2130 CHFD-4 ON 1005 KGFE-2 ND 1359 1857 KFDM-6 TX 725

2132 WBAV-2 WI 799 1007 KPRY-4 SD 1330 1905 KJAC-4 TX 703

2140 KNOP-2 NE 1180 1008 KXJB-4 ND 1359 1915 KRIS-6 TX 999

1015 KIVV-5 SD 1455 1015 KTVW-2 WY 1574 1930 WBRZ-2 LA 531

1035 KTWO-2 WY 1574 1050 KNOP-2 NE 1180 1935 KGBT-4 TX 1250

1100 KDUH-4 NE 1338 1100 WZTV-17 TN 129 16 Es 1945 KMID-2 TX 1123

10 Tr 1100 WZTV-17 TN 129 1330 WCTE-22 TN 105 2000 XEPM-2 CH 1430

About WJED-17: The call letters on the 3/4 CHP of Buffalo 17 were definitely WJED. But, at sign on the call used was WNED both on audio and video. So, the call WJED could have been a technical error.

The morning of 12/8 had an Es opening with very narrow path characteristics. At 0900 the Es was on 2,3,4 and 6 with audio but 5 was absolutely free from any Es. At 0940 2,3,4 and 6 were dead but 5 had a perfect, fade-free, snow-free color picture. (I didn't think the signal was Es until I realized that the Today Show was over locally). For a few minutes a signal was on ch.3 w/Today and that was more than 1/2 hour before KENW faded in. I think it might be the new KTWG, Glenwood Springs, CO.

(Next month, all DXers in Wisconsin and Illinois send your reports to the Western TV DX column editor. Just received word from Fred McCormack informing me of this permanent change.-wd)

Richard Reese; 421 Marion St., Jersey Shore, PA 17740 EST

November 1982 November 1982 November 1982

30 Es 1056 WEAR-3 FL 950 30 Es 1120 CKLT-1-3 NB 575 30 Es 1229 WDSU-6 LA 1075

1058 WKRG-5 AL 960 Florenceville-Woodstock 1231 WNL-4 LA "

1059 WLBZ-2 ME 485 1123 CBIT-5 NS 915 1327 KJAC-4 TX 1225

1106 CJCB-4 NS 915 1127 CJCB-1-6 NS 885 1329 WMAB-2 MS 865

1108 CKCW-2 NB 705 1130 WDIQ-2 AL 885 1341 CHYT-5 NF 1417

Eastern TV-DX

November 1982

30 Es 1400 CJCJ-4 NF 1180
Grand Falls
1420 KETS-2 AR 945
1756 CBHT-3 NS 730
1927 KDLH-3 MN 855
1930 KTCB-2 MN "
2043 KXJB-4 ND 1115
2115 WDAF-4 MO 945

December 1982

2 Tr 0450 WCVB-5 MA 315
Boston

Reese; continued---

December 1982

5 Es 1550 TR-4 Cuba 1400
13 Ms 0545 WESH-2 FL 875
0654 WSIL-3 IL 660
Harrisburg
0730 WKRG-5 AL 960
Mobile
0857 WNGE-2 TN 625
Es 1956 KJAC-4 TX 1225
1959 WMAB-2 MS 865
2017 WABG-6 MS 895
2035 KTBS-3 LA 1110
2054 KETS-2 AR 945

February 1983

December 1982

14 Ms 0524 WSTM-3 NY 140
Syracuse
0825 WCIA-3 IL 575
Champaign
0850 WESH-2 FL 875
16 Es 2100 WPHI-2 FL 1100
24 Es 1511 TR-2 Cuba 1325
26 Tr 0800 WPTT-22 PA 155
WPGH-53 PA "
Pittsburgh

Steve West; 432 Kenmore Rd., Havertown, PA 19083 (215)-449-1472 EDT-EST

For explanation of the "V" system see page 17 of the November 1982 VUD.-wd

October 1982

2 Tr 0130 WAKR-23 OH V3
WFMJ-21 OH "
WCLQ-61 OH 350
Cleveland
WPTT-22 PA
WPCB-40 PA
WPGH-53 PA
WIHT-31 MI 470
Ann Arbor
0200 WFFT-55 IN
3 Tr 1030 WAKR-23 OH
WPGH-53 PA V1
WITN-7 NC V3
Es 1100 WPHI-2 FL
4 Tr 2300 WUNK-25 NC V3
Boston U's "
WPGH-53 PA V1
5 Tr 0000 WLFL-22 NC V3
2300 WUNK-25 NC
7 Tr 0030 WLFL-22 NC V3
Unided-36 NC?
8 Tr 0800 WCTI-12 NC V3
WITN-7 NC "
22 Tr 0810 WMSY-52 VA V1
1100 WTVK-26 TN

October 1982

28 Tr 0230 WCTI-12 NC V1
2300 WUNK-25 NC V2
29 Tr 2115 W79AX VA V2
Heathsville (WCVE)
W74AV VA V3
Cobbs Creek (WCVE)
W81AL VA 165
Heathsville
(xlting WWSG)
31 Tr 0645 WPTF-28 NC V4
0700 WKFT-40 NC V2
November 1982
9 CW 1800 WCLAN DE back on air.
Tel. 302-378-4679
10 Tr 2300 WUNK-25 NC V2
19 Tr 2000 " NC V4
WUNM-19 NC 375
Jacksonville
December 1982
24 Tr 0200 WLFL-22 NC V4
WPTF-28 NC "
20 Tr 0015 WLFL-22 NC V3
0100 WPCQ-36 NC V1
WPDH-15 SC 475
2300 WUNM-19 NC

November 1982

20 Tr cci on ch.39
21 Tr 1110 WOLO-25 SC V3
WLTX-19 SC 525
WPCQ-36 NC 450
WCCB-18 NC "
1230 WTVI-42 NC "
Charlotte
1930 WNSC-30 SC
Boston U's
WSMW-27 MA
WUNM-19 NC
22 Tr 2000 Boston U's V4
WUNK-25 NC V3
2300 WUNM-19 NC V4
2100 " " "

The warm fall weather has brought some good tropo at times and no DX at other times. WUNM-19 Jacksonville, NC probably has call letters for Morehead City, NC since Wilmington, NC has the call letters for Jacksonville, NC, WUNJ. Ch. 61 in Summit, Delaware (WGCB-49) has stopped running CHN cable after midnight.

The CKGN-22 logging on September 17 (Nov. VUD page 16) was Uxbridge, ON which I caught thanks to a call from Bill Thompson; sorry for the error.

The October 2nd ducting to Michigan was very selective; I was not seeing Detroit but Ann Arbor was in steady for over an hour with pay TV and weather audio. I called Paul Gaines and Tom Yingling who didn't see the DX. The weather front was probably just overhead here as 10 to 12 mph winds were associated with this front.

The November 21st ducting lasted half of the day. There was a sharp straight line of clouds slightly west of Philly and Columbia on the weather photo. WTVI-42 is not a part of the University of North Carolina TV system. WTVI-42 had "Sneak Previews" on. WPCQ-36 never gave an audio I.D. and only very small video I.D.'s all day.

WESTERN TV-DX

Fred McCormack
Box 5221
State University Sta.
Fargo, ND 58105

February 1983

Deadline: 3-4-83

Some nice reports this month, but nothing at all here in Fargo. This month, we welcome Bill Draeb as a reporter to this column and remind all of you in the states of Wisconsin and Illinois that your TV DX reports should now be sent to this column. As always, if you are seeing DX, please report it!

New _____ New Mode _____ Tentative - t Unidentified - unid

Jim Pizzi, P.O. Box 1778, Lovington, NM 88260 (505)396-3432

MDT/MST(10-31-82)

September 1982

5 tr 0939 KSWO 7 TX 289
(w/ CNN II Headlines)
7 KMID 2 TX (now ABC)
KTPX 9 TX (now NBC)
tr 1630 KWET 12 OK 275
(Noted OkHz to KMCC.
Listed as +, s.b. -,
if KMCC is -)
29 tr 0830 K16AB 16 OK 273
(Guymon KWET-12)
K73BK 73 TX 255
(Gruver KVIL-7)
K71BK 71 TX 255
(Gruver KAMR-4)
0900 K75BN 75 TX 255
(Gruver KFDD-10)
KUPK 13 KS 360

31 tr 0900 D-FW U's TX 368
0918 Houston U's 515
0920 Austin U's 377

9 tr 0800-0830 U's from D-
FW, Belton, Aus-
tin, OK City and
Tulsa

November 1982

1 Es 0001 XEW t 2 DF
(XEW net- ms induced)
1733 unid 2 (ms ind.)

0830 K57## 57 TX
(Bovina KVIL-7)
21 tr 1500 KNAT 23 NM 240
(New calls)
30 tr 2320 KXIX 19 TX 468
2321-32 Houston 20,26
Austin 24,36
2333 KAVU 25 TX 468
0000 K17## 17 TX
(Unknown KTAB-32)

On 11-2-82, I was visited
by fellow DX'er and friend,
Don Voegelé of Santa Bar-
bara, CA. Needless to say,
while he was here, no DX
seen (my normal reception
was non-existent). We had
a good visit though - it's
good to see old friends.

December 1982

1 tr 0035 KRIS 6 TX 505
0036 KTBC 7 TX 377
0038 K55CB 55 NM
(Hobbs w/ KRIS- 6 CB)
0040 K82BK 82 TX 309
0041 K79BT 79 TX 309
0044 K63## 63 TX
(Unknown KTBC-7)
0047 unid 65 xltr TX
0050 K74## 74 TX
(Unknown KTBC-7)
0055 K72DW 72 TX 308
(Mason KTBC-7)
0100 X??? 46 Mexico
(XEW- 2 network)
0102 San Antonio 4,5,
41. 380 miles
0103 KSAT 12 TX 380
0105 KFDD 3 TX 282
(Under KENW)
0117 K81BQ 81 TX
(Cherry Sprgs KMOL-4)
0118 K77AF 77 TX 294
0120 K77## 77 TX
(Unknown KENS-5)
0124 K83## 83 TX
(Unknown KENS/KTBC?)
0126 K59## 59 TX 353
(Camp Verde KSAT-12)
0204 K42AB 42 TX 377
(San Antonio SIN)
0207 K57CJ 57 TX 353
(Camp Verde KENS-5)
0225 Houston 11,13
0229 D-FW 8,21,27
(snow free)
0234 K67## 67 TX
(? Austin hdg. WGN-9)

October 1982

2 tr 0800 K19AA 19 OK 252
0830 K16AB 16 OK 273
3 Es 1440 unids ch 2-4 e
1451 WSAV 3 GA 1305
1459 WCBF 2 SC 1359
15 Es 1850 WCBF 2 SC 1359
1901 WCIV 4 SC 1359
1904 WCSC t 5 SC CBS
1925 WWAY t 3 NC
(ABC, 20 kHz to KENW)
17 tr 0830 D-FW 21,39 368
27 tr 0900 WAPT 16 MS 772
KLAA 14 LA 662
KLTL 18 LA 630
KLTS 24 LA 539
0912 unid 19 east PTL
0913 KNCT 46 TX 368
0915 D-FW 21,33,39
0916 Austin 18,24,36/
377
0920 unids 26 east
(Probably WGNO, KRIV)
(Should have gotten
up early for this
one - weather front
indicated in 10-26
weather reports, but
forgot to set alarm-
RATS! Signals from
MS and LA were very
good for 0900 - it
was dropping out by
then)

6 tr 2127 KVEO 23 TX 576
2219 KORO 28 TX 505
7 tr 0650 unid 20, 43 e,se
0700 KAVU 25 TX 468
0711 KJTV 14 TX 184
(77 to KJAA-34)
0750 KENS 5 TX 380
0810 KRIV 26 TX 515
0829 KTXH 20 TX 515
(ID-"Houston now
has 20 Vision")
0942 KEDT 16 TX 505
0944 Austin 18,24,36
0945 KHTV 39 TX 515
1003 KTRK 13 TX 515
(Under KLBK)
2100 Houston 20,26,39
Austin 18,24,36
2110 D-FW U's TX 368
2115 Corpus Christi
chs 16,28 and
Victoria 25 468
2200 KVEO 23 TX 576
8 tr 0504 KADN 15 LA 684
0506 X??? 34 Mexico
0518 WRBT 33 LA 743
WGNO 26 LA 819
0800 OKC 14,25,43 380
(Snow free)
0800-0900 relogs of
most 11-7 stns
2000 KAFT 13 AR 567
(Under KLBK)

Jim Pizzi (continued)

As you can see, a very good opening here. A lot of new translators that "TV Factbook" doesn't have listed. Called KTAB-32 - nothing on a channel 17 translator. This translating of WGN-9 is going to drive me crazy - (Re: 3-18-82 loggings on channels 53 and 61 in Oklahoma of WGN. Also, another Mexican on channel 46 with XEW-2.

Things have been quiet for this report period. Only 3 days of Es. Troops have been fair to good at times. I finally got another AC-4990 and put it on my CM 6' dish at 40'. It works quite well, although the Finco 7' dish @ 70' has better signal levels. KAVU-25, KJJV-14, and KTXH-20 are all new on the air.

(Very nice loggings. Good luck on ID'ing your mystery translators. I know it can be very frustrating. Translators can change their primary input long before the change is officially listed. There has been considerable shifting of translator inputs in Minnesota due to the network shifts of KSTP, KMSP, WTCN in Minneapolis and more recently the shift in network affiliation of KMTI/KNMT in Alexandria/Walker. I had assumed that your WGN loggings from Oklahoma were actually inadvertent translations of tropospheric signals from WGN, but I am surprised to see it happening way down in the San Antonio area. I wonder if someone is using a satellite feed to a translator? fm)

Ronald Purdue, Route #1, Box 224, Byron, MN 55920

CST

Equipment: RCA 1982 XL-100 Color, J.C. Penney 5" b&w portable, Winegard CH-7084 with Winegard AC-9880 at 28' AGL.

November 1982

28 tr 0933 K2OAC 20 MN 210
(Wadena KSTP- 5)

December 1982

4 tr 1604 WLRE 26 WI 222
1606 WGTU 29 MI 336
1612 WPNE 38 WI 222
1635 WCGV 24 WI 237
1651 KMEG 14 IA 218
1654 KSIN 27 IA 218
1824 WSNS 44 IL 288
1835 WCFC 38 IL 288
1846 WTV 18 WI 237

4 tr 2001 WUHQ 41 MI 390
2047 WCMU 14 MI 387
16 tr 1754 K5OAB 50 MN 106
(St. James WTCN-11)
1758 K48# 48 MN 106
(See below)
1808 K54AC 54 MN 106
(St. James WCCO- 4)
1810 K46AA 46 MN 106
(St. James KTCA- 2)
1821 K2OAB 20 MN 153
(Worthington KSTP- 5)
1822 K32AF 32 MN 106
(St. James KSTP- 5)

16 tr 1849 KSIN 27 IA 218
1850 KMEG 14 IA 218
1922 K44AE 44 MN 140
(Willmar KTCA- 2)
1923 K46AC 46 MN 140
(Willmar WCCO- 4)
1924 K48AH 48 MN 140
(Willmar KMSP- 9)
1925 K5OAG 50 MN 140
(Willmar WTCN-11)
1927 K14AD 14 MN 140
(Willmar KSTP- 5)
1930 KDSD 16 SD 306

December seems to be another all tropo month here in southeast Minnesota. Except for a unid E skip opening on the 13th (see the CCI column if it appears in this issue).

There was one strange station I noticed here on the 16th, broadcasting on channel 48. All they were showing was the Satellite Program Service. I believe they were located either in Mankato or St. James, both in Minnesota. There were no local ads or ID. Probably a new LPTV station. (Any ideas?)

It also seems that KIMA-23 in Minneapolis is now having a hard time promoting SPECTRUM subscription service in the local newspapers and on many local radio stations. The newspapers and many radio stations have been refusing ads because they think that TVQ (MDS) programming from HBO is better than SPECTRUM. If I am correct, KIMA may go black after all!! Or, KIMA may drop the STV service. Only time will tell.

This is my last report for 1982. See you in 30. 73's, Ronald

(I think you are right about the LPTV. Probably old KSTP xltr in St. James. fm)

Bill Draeb, Ellis St., R.R.#2, Kewaunee, WI 54216

CST

December 1982

1 tr 1902 WFSL 47 MI 200
(Patton - movie,
no ID or ads
for 2+ hours)
2045 CICA 19 ON 410
CBUFT 25 ON 410
CFMT 47 ON 410
WUTV 29 NY 445
3 tr 0729 WTVQ 36 KY 473
WKMR 38 KY 487
1949 KDNL 30 MO 432
4 tr 0656 CFMT 47 ON 410
0704 WFMJ 21 OH 420
CICA 19 ON 410
CBUFT 25 ON 410

4 tr 0704 WJET 24 PA 405
WPTT 22 PA 480
0717 WNEO 45 OH 406
0745 WNEP 16 NY 600
CKGN 22 ON 413
(Uxbridge)
0800 CBLFT 15 ON 502
0830 CBLFT 44 ON 458
1730 WQLN 54 PA 405
WSEE 35 PA 405
WUTV 29 NY 445
8 Es 0744 KAMR 4 TX 991
0744 KSNC t 2 KS
0900 KSNW 3 KS 700
KLNE?/KENW? 3
KOB 4 NM 1210

8 Es 0900 KFDX t 3 TX
KXTX t 5 TX
KNWE t 5 NM
0930 KFDX 3 TX 945
9 tr 1917 WTVQ 36 KY 473
WKLE 46 KY 473
12 ms 0549 KTBS 3 LA 910
Es 0525 unid 2,3 CB ne
0555 CJC 4 NS 1350
0627 CJBRT 3 PQ 951
0628 CBOT 4 ON 588
(CB w/ Ottawa)
13 Es 1923 WESH t 2 FL
WJXT 4 FL 1039
2030 KUTV t 2 UT
KTVX t 4 UT

Bill Draeb (continued)

December 1982

14 tr 2000 WTVQ 36 KY 473
WKLE 46 KY 473
2045 KDNL 30 MO 432
15 tr 2000 WTVQ 36 KY 472
WKLE 46 KY 473
17 tr 0455 WLKY 32 KY 437
WTVQ 36 KY 473
0702 WKSO 29 KY 538
KDNL 30 MO 432

17 tr 0759 WCET 48 OH 400
WKON 52 KY 437
0801 W47AB 47 OH 358
(Mansfield WOSU-34)
0807 WKYT 27 KY 473
WKLE 46 KY 473
WDRB 41 KY 437
0810 W63AB 63 OH 334
(Snow free)
2125 WPBY 33 WV 498
2131 WCTE 22 TN 589
18 tr 1933 KDNL 30 MO 432

19 tr 0815 WTVQ 36 KY 473
WKLE 46 KY 473
20 tr 1902 WTVQ 36 KY 473
WKLE 46 KY 473
23 tr 2002 KDNL 30 MO 432
26 tr 1037 KAVT 15 MN 288
(Rare)
KXLI 41 MN 334
(Snow free)
KMEG 14 IA 463
1955 WFMJ 21 OH 420
WNEO 45 OH 406
2000 WSEE 35 PA 405

I attempted to watch for some high band meteor scatter during the Geminids shower, but not much luck this year. The 10th and 11th, I didn't see much of anything on the high band, and on the morning of the 12th, Es was in; so I watched it. On the 13th, I overslept and as a result, nothing. I hope to fare better during the Quadrantids shower which begins this weekend. 73's, Bill.

(Nice loggings, Bill. Welcome to Western TV DX! fm)

STATION BREAK

c/o Bill Thompson
1907 Seneca Street
Buffalo, NY 14210

WTFDA member ads only. 3 line or 30 word limit.

TRADE - Have lots of 1982 N.Y.C. TV Guides to trade--I need most every area's edition. Specify if just "white pages" or entire magazine is desired--I want the whole thing. Paul Mount, 471 Emerson Ave., Teaneck, NJ 07666.

Your non-commercial ad can appear in the VUD free of charge! Got a piece of DX gear you'd like to sell? Looking for something? Advertise in STATION BREAK. This feature appears on a space available basis.

SOUTHERN FM DX

Danny Buntin
1312 N. Skyline
Stillwater, OK 74074
Deadline: 5th

February 1982

Danny Buntin, 1312 N. Skyline, Stillwater, OK 74074 CST

Eqipt: Pioneer TX-9100 tuner, Antennacraft GFM 10 at 30 ft., rotor

12/15 Es 1230
1816 WARG 90.3 FL Ft. Lauderdale, ID, g
1821 WDIZ 100.3 FL Orlando, "D-I-Z" 1070
1828 WFMF 97.9 FL Palm Beach, ID, r 1210
1834 WJF 106.7 FL Ft. Lauderdale-Miami,
ads, "Joy FM" 1230
1855 WEAT 107.9 FL W. Palm Beach, ad, k 1200
1905 WRCC 103.9 FL Cape Coral, ID, c
1907 WEEJ 100.1 FL Port Charlotte, ad, ID
1909 WQLM 92.7 FL Punta Corda, ID
Until next month, 73

12/15 Es 1230
1919 WMGO 106.3 FL Sarasota, ID 1060
1930 WRGI 93.5 FL Naples, ID
1946 WXGS 100.3 FL Plantation Key, wx 1250
1/4 tr
2200 KCCU 98.3 KS Columbia, r, ID, 140
"the Great 98", new to the air
1/5 tr
1948 KWTX 97.5 TX Waco, r, ID 320
2000 KBSS 94.1 TX Ft. Worth-Dallas, ID 240
2200 KXCL 107.9 TX Corsicana, ID 290

Please report your FM DX to this column if you're from: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, NM, NV, OK, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA & WV.

CENTRAL FM DX

Ralph Strobel, editor
2300 E. McGalliard Rd.
Muncie, Indiana 47303
Deadline: the 5th

February 1983

Report to Central FM if you live in the central states of MN IA MO WI IL IN MI & OH

ANOTHER WINTER WITH DEAD FM BAND

Ronald Purdue - Route #1, Box 224 - Byron, MN 55920

Equipment: Realistic STA-111 & Archer "Stereo Supreme" FM Antenna with Coax Lead-in

12/4 tr 1603 WIXX 101.1 WI Green Bay, r 222
1609 WRVM 102.7 WI Suring, nx 219
1611 WRLO 105.3 WI Antigo, ads 184
1614 WAPL 105.7 WI Appleton, wx, r, "Apple-105" 209

December seems to be another "rotten" FM-DX month here in S.E. Minnesota, with only four stations logged on the fourth. I was expecting FM E-Skip around the 18th but it never materialized!

Last month, my old Modulaire-8 "wore out" so the next day I bought a new Realistic STA-111 which, in my opinion, works far superior to my old Modulaire-8. I haven't had a chance to try it on an E-Skip opening as yet! I hope an opening will occur in a few days from now. (the 21st).

A new FM station in Rochester, KLSX on 90.7, is not on yet, but I should get more information on that in my next report, hopefully.

That's it from here in S.E. Minnesota. By the way, how many DXer's are single? It seems that I am the only one in the club that is single. (There are many!-RS)

So for now, good 1983 DX. See you in 30. 73's, Ronald Purdue

Ralph Strobel - 2300 E. McGalliard Rd. - Muncie, IN 47303

Equipment: McIntosh MR-78; Channel Master 3; Probe 9 at 60'

12/11 ms 0125 KTXT 88.1 TX Lubbock, (7 sec. burst - distance record relog). Heard: "...I just wanta tell ya out there that, uh, KTXT and the Texas department of public safety know that booze and gasoline..." 1005

Neil Toney, a freshman oboe major of mine from Ramsey, Indiana, thirty miles northwest of the Jeffersonville-Louisville area, told me that 95.7 WQMF did get into trouble for using a certain slogan over the air. I told him I had their "Kick-Ass Rock 'N Roll" ID recorded on tape and knew the station had stopped using it. Last summer at our convention, club member Jim Ayers of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, informed me that the manager of WHAS in Louisville had raised a big stink toward WQMF, stating that QMF could stand for only one thing and it was very obscene! However, the station continues to use the call letters WQMF.

I have seen no more articles in the Muncie newspapers regarding the court case with 94.7 WFBQ Indianapolis. WFBQ was taken to court for using the same above-mentioned slogan, which was suddenly dropped from their hourly ID. Even their shirts and license plates with the slogan are no longer available. I was told that I own some real collectors items, as I purchased two shirts and a license plate when they were sold in record stores here last year.

Pirate station WELI in Muncie was back on the air in early October for one week, but no more signs of it since then. WELI was on 88.5 MHz at that time. Now 88.5 WNUB Oxford, OH has increased power from 820 watts to 30000 watts. Another good frequency in this area ruined. This is all for the month of February. 73, Ralph



VHF UTILITY DX

Donald L. Blevins
314 Langley Road
Baltimore, MD 21221
phone: 301-391-3408

VHF UTILITY DX.....This month's feature will include loggings from myself and Hank Holbrook. Nothing new to date from the home front.

Hank Holbrook 7211 Chestnut Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815.....

Note: All VHF DX listed heard from cottage at Fair Haven Cliffs, MD overlooking the HERRING & BAYS 15 miles below Annapolis, MD

DATE/TIME	CALL	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	AGENCY/VESSEL
7/12				
1715	WYO 5729	156.80	Knapps Narrows, MD	Marie's Mink
7/16				
2043	6YJMB	119.7	Baltimore, MD	Air Jamaica Flight 041
2043	6YJMP	119.4	Baltimore, MD	Air Jamaica Flight 041
8/4				
2221	WXS 8834	156.80	Tracey's Landing, MD	Three For All
8/13				
1432	7JRZ	157.30	Baltimore, MD	Orion Maru
9/5				
1830	W Y 7500	156.80	Annapolis, MD	Sodalis
9/6				
1724	WQZ 6682	156.80	Herring Bay, MD	Ivory Gull
Donald L. Blevins 314 Langley Road Baltimore, MD 21221.....				
All loggings recieved on Bearcat 210 with 1/2 wave ground plane and 3 element beam				
12/29				
0033	KTE 505	155.625	York, PA	York County Police Radio
0034	KGA 329	156.57	York, PA	York Police Department
0037	KUE 506	155.535	Wilkes-Barre, PA	Luzerne County Police Radio
1/1				
2047	KIK 552	155.70	Vienna, VA	Vienna Police Department
1/2				
0027	KGB 248	39.82	Takoma Park, MD	Takoma Park Police Department
0030	KGC 755	33.90	Lancaster, PA	Lancaster County Fire
1701	KIB 484	45.06	Melbourne, FL	Florida Highway Patrol
1701	KAQ 556	45.06	Titusville, FL	Florida Highway Patrol
1833	KFB 525	154.37	Brooklyn, NY	New York Fire Department
2332	KTO 396	154.74	West Chester, PA	Chester County Bureau of Emergency Services

Well that's it for now folks....hope that this season upcoming will be more productive than these past few months. I'm still hoping that you-all will drop me a line and tell me of your personal experiences with your scanners. For the most part that's how I got started....by listening for the locals and going out from there...

Thanks a bunch,
Donald L. Blevins

QSL CORNER

FM-QSL

Thomas J. Yingling, jr.
221 Pinewood Road
Baltimore, MD 21222

- ONT CFMU 93.3 Hamilton, Suite 301, Hamilton Hall, McMaster Univ., L8S 4K1. Letter from Mike Druiven, CE in 11 days. Power is 50 watt, first fm verie-"Our signal can only reach you when conditions in the ionsphere (sic) are right and the signal is able to 'skip in!'. Confused skip with tropes. Reid
- CKJY 93.9 Windsor, Box 480, N9A 6M6. Letter from F. R. Guterbaugh, V.P. with the reply in 4 weeks. Ross
- CBE 89.9 Windsor, Box 1609, N9A 1K7. CBC Card, unsigned in 7 days. Ross
- CHRW 94.7 London, U.C.C., Rm. 42, Univ. of Ont. N6A 3K7. Letter from Allan R. Ross, Tech. Dir. in 39 days. Ross
- IA KVDB 94.3 Sioux Center, Box 35A, 51250. Typed letter from Tom Aldrich, Pro. dir. who expressed surprize at the reception & requested info about FM DX'ing as a hobby. Send an off-the-top-of-the-head description of ES, MS, & tropes back along with the club address. Maybe he's a new recruit? Jefferson
- KDCR 88.5 Sioux City, Dordt College, 51250. Typed letter from Richard L. Haan, Engineer. Jefferson
- WDLM 89.3 East Moline, Box 149, 61244. Letter from Glenn Rogerson, noting other reports from FL & OH. Also send QSL card for AM/FM dated, signed & an Listener's Guide. Jefferson
- LA KROK 94.5 Shreveport, P. O. Box 31130. Letter in 46 days from Hal Harrison, Pro. Dir. also send 2 bumper-stickers & station profile. George
- NY WCVF 88.9 Fredonia, Gregory Hall, State Univ. at Fredonia, 14063. Letter from Marc Cohen, PD in 14 days; another letter in 9 months from Daniel L. Steves, GM apologizing for not replying sooner! WBFO-88.9 as cause of interference. Reid
- WBSU 88.9 Brockport, Seymour College Union, S.U.N.Y., 14420. Letter from David W. Van Wie, Director in 11 days. Reid
- WRKS 98.7 New York, 1440 Broadway, 10018. Prepared card after follow-up, plus "Kiss Card" for discounts & prizes. Signer is John ? (no title listed) Holbrook
- WBTF 101.7 Attica, 35 Main St. 14011. Letter from Robert Strachman, Pro. Dir. in 2 weeks. Ross
- WKJY 98.3 Hempstead, 384 Clinton St., 11372. Send my prepared card, with an-unreadable name T. ? CE. Holbrook
- ND KEYA 88.5 Belcourt, Box 190, 58316. Report xeroxed & send back signed by Pierre Brien, CE. & Tim McCartney, GM in 6 days. George
- OH WCLT 100.3 Newsrk, Box 880, 43055. Letter from Ralph V. Renner, CE. Holbrook
- WOXK 105.1 Salem, Box 530, 44460. Send my prepared card, signer name not readable, & returned my report. Reply in 28 days. Holbrook
- WKSU 89.7 Kent, Kent State Univ. 44242. Letter signed by Richard N. Dain, CE with reply in 4½ months after follow-up. Holbrook
- WMMS 100.7 Cleveland, Cleve Plaza (?), Euclid Ave. at E. 12th St. 44115. Letter from Chris Hernandez, Promo Dir. & 4 bumperstickers. Chernos
- WGCL 98.5 Cleveland, 1500 Chester Ave. 44114. Letter from Sally Lewis. Chernos*
- WKSU 99.5 Cleveland, 1 Playhouse Square, 44115. Letter from BruceA. Bierman, CE *
- OK KKNG 92.5 Oklahoma City, 110 NE 48th St, 73105. 1/2 stationary letter from Steve White, Operations Mgr. Chernos
- KCSC 90.1 Edmond, Central State Univ. 100 N. University Dr. 73034. Letter from Michael W. Dunn, Phd. (GM) & guide. Chernos
- PA WDSY 107.9 Pittsburgh, 107-6th St. 15222. Returned by prepared card with signer of ? Caselle (not sure of last name) Holbrook
- WHPA 104.9 Hollisdaysburg, P. O. Box 44, 16648. Letter from Louis J. Maierhofer, Pres. in 17 days. Holbrook**
- WPNT 92.9 Pittsburgh, 1051 Brinton Rd, 15221. Letter in 76 days from Bob Henke, CE **
- WNZE 101.7 Central City, Box 100, 15926. Letter from Rod Kaufman, CE in 43 days.**
- WUO 90.5 Pittsburgh, 1330 Locust St, Duquesne Univ., 15219. Letter from Diane Westermann, Traffic Co-orn. in 45 days. Also received a letter from Steve Turey, CE in 30 days. Ross
- TN WHTC 88.1 Chattanooga, Univ. of TN at Chattanooga, 37402. Letter from W.O.P. Dorsey, jr. Dir. of Communications Services. Holbrook
- TX KJOJ ? Spring, 29801 I-45 North, 77381. Letter in 15 days from Harold Riley, Ce. Send program schedule, coverage map. George

- TX KUT 90.5 Austin, Center for Telecommunications Services, Univ. of TX at Austin 78712. Letter in 8 days signed by Ruth Winans, Membership Sec. George
- KWIC 107.7 Beaumont, Send back my report form with note from Alvin O. Kriegel, jr. CE with note about me not sending return postage. Yingling
- KIXK 106.1 Dallas, suite 300, 8235 Douglas, 75225. Send letter & lots of bumperstickers, in 15 days. Yingling
- KOAX 105.3 Dallas, Suite M-125, 8350 NW Fwy., 75206. Letter & promo suft from Steve Keating, CE in 20 days. Yingling
- KJCS 103.3 Nacogdoches, P. O. Box 1111, 75961. Letter from Robert Hill, GM Yingling
- VA WIXV 95.3 Front Royal, P. O. Box 192, 22630. Form letter from Jim Lawrence, Program Director. Reply in about 3½ months. Holbrook
- WLCC 106.3 Luray, 24505. Letter from Michael P. Decker, PD in 3½ months after second follow-up report. Holbrook
- WJSY 104.3 Harrisonburg, P. O. Box 1107, 22801. Letter from O. M. Voigt, CE in 3½ weeks. Holbrook
- WKEZ 94.1 Hampton, 2101 Executive Dr. 23666. Letter in 3½ weeks from Joseph M. Davis, CE, for exWYVA-FM. Holbrook
- WRVL 88.3 Lynchburg, P. O. Box 25000, zip 24506. Send back my prepared card signed by A. W. Snyder, Mgr. in 2 weeks/ Holbrook
- WVTF 89.1 Roanoke, P. O. Box 8089, zip 24014. Send hand written letter from Garth Barker, CE. who says was an tv/fm dx'er in mid 40s & early 50s. Holbrook
- WWWK 107.7 Warrenton, P. O. Box 817, 22186. Send my prepared card back, but the signer is unreadable. Reply in 4½ months. Holbrook
- WI WBWA 105.9 Washburn, 54891. Letter from Robert A. Visocky, Station Mgr. who send a wealth of coverage-map, bumper-stickers & etc. promo's. Elving
- WOJB 88.9 Hayward, Rt. 2, 54843. Letter from Mike Durkin. Elving
- WISQ 100.1 Onalaska, P. O. Box 261, 54650. Letter from Terry Rochester, Pres. & GM who belives that sun spots caused this reception.*(see below) Elving
- WBCS 102.9 Milwaukee, 5407 W. McKinley Ave. Small QSL Card with signer of the Executive VP & Tech. Dir. name is unreadable. in 2 months. Chernos
- WEZW 103.7 Wauwatosa, 735 W. Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, 53233. Letter in 212 days! from John Timm, Sales Mgr. & exWTFDA Member ! Says his works leaves very little dx time. Apology for delay due to heavy workload. Chernos
- WISQ 100.1 West Salem, P. O. Box 100, 54669. Handwritten letter back in 9 days from Pat Delaney, CE. *(ed. note: same as Elvings' report above) Purdue
- WV WVAO 101.9 Morgantownm Box 867, 26505. Send back my prepared card after 2 follow-ups with reply in 9½ months. Holbrook

Reporters this time are: Mike Reid of North York, On; Robert Ross of London, On; John Jefferson of Pleasanton, CA; Charles George of Dallas, TX; Hank Holbrook of Chevy Chase, MD; Saul Chernos of Toronto, ON; Bruce Elving of Kearney, NE; Ronald Purdue of Byron, MN; & the editor, Tom Yingling, Baltimore, MD. This was an 2 pager special to use up some old items, and some new ones. Below is a a TV QSL card from Mike Hollas, of Enterprise, AL. This was received in Hephzibah, GA with qsl back in 6 days. Address on card. 73's Tom

WAAY 31 TV

1000 MONTE SANO BOULEVARD
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35801

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